

MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1076

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"COMPARE THE WORK"



ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vœux Rd. Centl.
Phone 27.

[2079

No. 18,768. 號八十六百七千八萬一第 日十初月六年午戌 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號七十月七年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 350 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

1463

FINEST
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

FRIBOURG
&
TREYER

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

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CARTRIDGES.

DUE to arrive at the beginning of next month, a large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C Powder.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

[1898

A. LING & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[1906

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.00 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 „	to	11.00 a.m.	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to	8.30 „	„	10 „

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)		dep.	7.30		8.35		3.30				
SHEK LUNG		dep.	8.46		1.17		4.50				
Shum Chun		dep.	10.30	8.05	4.20	11.46	6.40	6.30	6.10	6.48	9.06
Sheung Shui		dep.	—	8.12	4.37	11.53	—	6.37	6.21	6.54	9.13
Fanling		dep.	—	8.15	4.41	11.56	—	6.40	6.24	6.57	9.16
Taipo Market		dep	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	6.50	6.33	7.06	—
Taipo		dep.	—	8.32	4.58	12.11	—	6.53	6.37	7.09	9.26
Shatin		dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	7.04	6.49	7.21	9.33
Yaumati		dep.	—	8.56	5.23	12.35	—	7.15	—	—	—
Hung Hom		dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.43	—	7.20	—	—	—
KOWLOON		arr.	11.19	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.20	6.23	7.06	7.36	9.35

Wednesdays, Saturdays and Public Holidays only. Excepted. Wednesdays, Saturdays and Public Holidays only. Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations			No. 5 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave		H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.05	10.15	1.05	1.35	2.45	4.03	7.15
KOWLOON		dep.	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.33	1.15	1.48	3.00	4.13	7.26
Hung Hom		dep.	6.54	—	9.25	10.37	1.23	1.53	—	4.18	—
Yaumati		dep.	7.00	—	9.33	10.43	1.27	1.57	—	4.27	7.36
Shatin		dep.	7.11	—	9.45	10.57	1.38	2.08	—	4.39	7.47
Taipo		dep.	7.23	—	9.53	11.09	1.51	2.21	—	4.52	7.59
Taipo Market		dep.	7.27	—	10.05	11.13	1.55	2.25	—	4.56	8.03
Fanling		dep.	7.37	—	10.15	11.23	2.05	2.34	—	5.04	8.13
Sheungshui		dep.	7.40	—	10.19	11.27	2.07	2.37	—	5.07	8.16
Shum Chun		arr.	7.46	—	—	11.30	2.13	2.41	—	5.13	8.22
		dep.	—	—	10.50	—	—	—	3.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG		dep.	—	—	10.40	—	—	—	5.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)		arr.	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	6.40	—	—

Sundays Excepted. Sundays Excepted. Saturdays

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	7.10	10.15	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	6.55	9.30	3.50	Fanling	arr.	8.05	11.10	6.00

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MITSUDICHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese. Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	86 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

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Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	530 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 „	28 „

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GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	338 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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FOR the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued

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HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG
WEDNESDAY, 17TH JULY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
THURSDAY, 18TH JULY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
FRIDAY, 19TH JULY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

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s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
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Large quantities [illegible] world.

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

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The British Fleet in the Great War, by Archibald Hurd	5.50	THE NEW EAST, July. First part of New Volume	.50
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"		July 17th.
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These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

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HOTELS

THE
HONGKONG
HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
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KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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J. WITCHELL
Manager.

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THE
PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of
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THE
CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO: E. EYLES.

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MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW, KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Coal Mines.

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Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.

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[1953

FRENCH LESSONS

[6. MOUSSION

15 MORRISON HILL ROAD

THE WORLD'S BEST MUSIC FOR EVERY HOME!

The **VICTROLA** brings this treasure to all alike.



Prices $44 to $363.

20% Discount for cash with order.

Exclusive Agents:

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ATHLETIC SHOES



SHOES — Plain Soles $3.75 per pair. with Heels $4.00 per pair.

BOOTS. with Patent Soles. No Heels $5.00 per pair.

Made of Soft White Duck with Vulcanized Rubber Soles.
Light in weight and durable.
An attractive and comfortable shoe for Tennis, Yachting, Launch Parties and Seashore wear.

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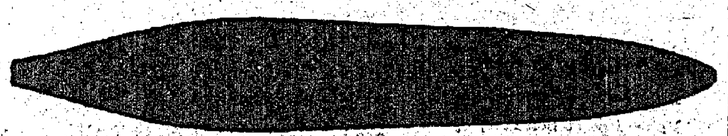
Men's Wear Specialists.

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LA MINERVA

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MINISTROS { A Cigar that has stood the test of time. Covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 $3.50



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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE

S.S. "NANKING"

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WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG TO MANILA

on or about 30th July,

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FARE ONE WAY G.$25.00 APPROXIMATELY H.K. **$33.00** ONLY.
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This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, **requiring only a fortnight's time,** at an extraordinarily low rate.

Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers, Comfort, Safety.

For further information regarding this service apply to—

Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Telephone 1934. **O. H. RITTER,** Agent.

[2218

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

In the House of Lords on May 28th, Viscount Devonport asked whether any, and, if so, what, steps were being taken to negotiate for the exchange of combatant and civilian prisoners of war interned in Germany and elsewhere on terms equivalent to those already agreed to between Germany and France and other of our Allies. The country most earnestly desired, he said, that there should be a general exchange of prisoners at the earliest possible moment. In the case of the French agreement he believed the whole business was arranged in nine or ten days, and that simultaneously with the signing of the agreement it was ratified. That was evidence that if our Government entered into the negotiations in the right spirit they could get an agreement settled without delay.

He thought the Government had failed to realise the intense feeling of sympathy which had sunk deeply into the minds of the people at home as to the sufferings of these much-tormented men. Lord Newton had previously expressed himself in favour of an exchange of men who had been at least three years in captivity. He (Lord Devonport) hoped that no period longer than the eighteen months secured by France would be accepted by the Government. He also hoped that the Government would not send as negotiators men who were avowedly hostile to the policy of a general exchange, as it was known that many people were. There were military men of high rank who had been violently hostile to that policy, and the public thought that it was owing to this that the Government had taken so stiff an attitude in relation to the question. It would be unfortunate if men with these predilections were sent to the conference as negotiators. What was the Government's policy going to be when they went into the conference? If it was anything short of a general exchange they might just as well stay away. What we wanted was to get our men out. If we continued on the old lines and did not bring about a general exchange, and our men were left to wither in despair, there would grow up an irresistible opinion that a price was being paid which could not be endured, and that we had better end the war. Mere professional protests against an exchange ought not to be decisive. The Government now had an opportunity to take such steps as would bring the tragedy to an end.

Lord Cranmore and Browne, said it came as almost a matter of bewilderment to find that an arrangement had been made between the French and German Government involving such a very large exchange of men, and subsequently that an arrangement between the Italian and the German Governments had been arrived at, which were absolutely unknown to His Majesty's Government. It was one on which it was impossible to [illegible] any criticism, seeing that it concerned our Allies.

Lord Newton—I am glad to be able to state that his Majesty's Government have already entered into negotiations with the German Government with a view to arranging a wide scheme of exchange, following, broadly speaking, the lines of the agreement recently concluded between France and Germany. (Cheers.) The House may be quite certain that no time is going to be lost. As a matter of fact, the German Government had already suggested a meeting at The Hague in order to discuss matters of acute difficulty which have arisen, and we have taken advantage of that in order to intimate that we are prepared to discuss these questions with them on condition that a wide scheme of exchange is amongst the subjects to be discussed. I do not think it would be reasonable for anyone to press me as to the particular line we are going to take. I think it will be recognised that it would be thoroughly impracticable to lay down exactly the line which you are going to take, and it would inevitably hamper the negotiators. Lord Devonport asked me who the British delegates were to be. I am afraid I am unable to gratify his curiosity. Obviously, when there are various very important questions to be discussed, in addition to probably a very elaborate agreement, it will be absolutely necessary to draw up a programme, and get definite instructions from the War Cabinet, before negotiations are undertaken. Two noble lords who have spoken in the debate have been good enough to express high, perhaps too high, appreciation of the services I have rendered, and to deprecate the attacks which have been made on me and on the Government in the Press.

If you could get the opinion of neutrals, and—if such a thing were possible—of the Germans themselves, I am absolutely convinced that they would agree that no Government has taken so much trouble over its prisoners or been so solicitous for their welfare as the British Government. I will go so far as to say that whereas, undoubtedly, the British prisoner was discriminated against in a most brutal manner by the Germans at the beginning of the war, at the present moment I firmly believe—though it may not be worth very much—he is less badly treated than the prisoner of any other nationality who has the misfortune to be in German hands.

The charge against the Government really amounts to this, that they are guilty of incompetence and callousness because, whereas they have pursued a settled policy with regard to prisoners, the French Government has suddenly altered a policy which previously had been the common policy of all the Allies. I do not see the connection myself. Neither do I see in the least why the Government should be blamed because they did not know what were the intentions of the French Government. How are you to know if you are not told? We have not special means of discovering what is going on; and with regard to the delay in obtaining information, I find that we did not receive the text of the agreement until May 15. Even supposing we had learned that the French Government were going to make an agreement of this character, what ground is there for the supposition that any remonstrance on our part would have had the slightest effect? I repeat that this action came as a complete surprise to his Majesty's Government, as I have no doubt it did to the other Allies. I feel bound, however, to make this somewhat guilty confession; it did not come as a surprise to me. I have long held the opinion, and have frequently expressed it, that any one of the Allies might be compelled by force of opinion or from some other uncontrollable reason to make an exchange of this character, and that it would be quite beyond the power of his Majesty's Government or any other Government to upset it. My trouble was the same as that of Cassandra; no one would believe me.

MILITARY OPINION.

When regard to the sincerity of the Press agitation, it is quite evident that there is also great anxiety to work what, in the elegant phraseology of the day, is called a Press stunt. (Laughter.) It is one of the most common of journalistic tricks to ascertain beforehand what is a practical certainty, then announce that the thing is going to be done, and then take the whole credit for having done it. (Laughter.) It did not require much intelligence to realise that the moment the French Government entered into an agreement of this kind we, of course, should have to follow suit. In a democratically governed country a wave of public sentiment is strong enough to overwhelm whatever military objections may exist. That has been the case here, and I do not believe that French military opinion is any more in favour of these exchanges than military opinion in this country. I do not believe you would find the military authority in any country in favour of a wide exchange of able-bodied combatants. You might as well expect butchers to be in favour of meatless days.

AN UNENVIABLE POSITION.

There has been a great deal of criticism not only as to the "scandal" but the "muddle" of the prisoners. Mine is an unenviable position. I cannot imagine anyone being silly enough to step into my shoes. It is a position in which you meet with a great deal of abuse, and very rarely any gratitude. One of the peculiar features—it is really comic—is that the people who evince the least gratitude are the officers who are in neutral countries and would still be languishing in German camps but for my personal exertions. I believe these gentlemen have a great deal to do with the promotion of the present agitation. I suppose that every day I make a fresh enemy, male or female, by refusing to do a particular job. I must have accumulated hundreds. If the administration of prisoners is considered thoroughly unsatisfactory, and I am considered quite unfit for my position, there is a very simple method of satisfying the public. So far as I am concerned I am quite prepared to be inquired into by any qualified body, Parliamentary or otherwise. But I am not going to be inquired into by the Press. I have now been at this work two years, and have devoted the whole of my time and such ability as I on, but I am not prepared to owe any responsibility to the Press or take orders from them. (Cheers.) Although my duties are not of the most agreeable description, and although I am convinced nobody could make a success of them, I am quite prepared to go on doing the best I can so long as I command the confidence of my chiefs in the Government. (Cheers.)

Lord Lamington suggested that, if those responsible for the conduct of the war said that an "all for all" exchange would be gravely against our military interest, that exchange should not take place. He believed we had 15,000 German civilians against 3,400 British civilians in Germany, and he hoped the Government would not put pressure on the War Office and Admiralty to take a different line from the line they had hitherto pursued, namely, that there should be no tactical gain to Germany. There would be if we gave her 15,000 able-bodied reservists, who had been well-looked after in this country for, perhaps, 3,000 civilians, who had been abominably treated. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Salisbury said the House congratulated Lord Newton on his courage, and assured him he had earned its gratitude. (Cheers.) With regard to the general question the British Government had done more than any other Government on behalf of its prisoners. Sir Robert Younger's Committee took an immense amount of trouble, investigating in the most careful way every case where it was alleged there had been cruelty and oppression. The only remark he had to make by way of criticism was that Lord Newton had not always been, perhaps, cordially supported by every department in the Government. Surely, once a policy was determined upon it ought to be carried out vigorously and consistently.

Earl Curzon said the noble Marquis had urged that the Government's policy should be carried out with vigour and promptitude. But nobody knew better than the noble Marquis that there were very grave, difficult, and complex questions connected with cases arising out of the classes of prisoners in the different countries in which they were interned. If their Lordships expected, with the best will in the world, an immediate rush of exchanged prisoners, he warned them they would be disappointed. Everyone knew this matter had been decided by the War Cabinet for military considerations. People in the War Cabinet were just as amenable as others to the sense of humanity. But, after all, this was a war matter, and if the military authorities recommended a certain course of action, and that action was supported by the Allied Governments, nobody could blame his Majesty's Government as a whole for acting in accordance with that advice. What happened was, as they all knew, the French entered into an arrangement with Germany on their own behalf. They were clever enough not to say anything about it because they knew how strong military opinion in France would be against it. The French having taken that course we were only too glad to follow. But let it not be imagined that military people were all converted. He had no doubt if they took the voice of the military authorities at this moment in this country, or in the Allied countries their opinion would be just as strong against the exchange of prisoners as it had been in the past.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

Lord Newton said he understood that the number of civilians exchanged were 7,000 French and 2,000 Germans respectively.

The Earl of Stair said Lord Newton had commented on the fact that the one lot of people from whom he had had no thanks in connection with the exchange of prisoners were the officers concerned. If there was any truth in that statement, which he (Lord Stair) doubted, he was inclined to think the noble lord had himself to blame. He thought that evening was the first time he, at any rate, ever heard Lord Newton admit he had effected anything. It was perfectly safe to take the risk of allowing Germans to go back to their country in order to fight again. They would not do so with any fear of being taken prisoners. They had been too well treated here. But he could guarantee that any of our men who had been made prisoners were not likely to be made prisoners again—at least, not in a conscious state. Regarding what had been said as to the military disadvantages connected with an exchange of prisoners he could not help thinking the actual military disadvantages had been very greatly exaggerated. By this time everybody must know that it was no earthly use making conditions with Germany on any subject with any confidence that they would be carried out. Such being the case, he urged that the best solution on our part was to have an unconditional exchange of prisoners. (Cheers.)

The subject then dropped.

SHIPS. SHIPS. AND STILL MORE SHIPS.

A HOME APPEAL TO WORKERS OVERSEAS.

We are short of ships. Ships at this moment are our most urgent, pressing, and imperative need. They are vital. We are putting forth a great national effort to build ships, and we shall in time get from our own yards and from elsewhere all we want. We last year, lost more than 4,000,000 tons of merchant shipping of our own, mostly put down by enemy submarines and mines. We want ships not only to keep up our commerce over-sea, on which our financial credit so much depends; not merely to send to you, our readers, the commodities you require; not only to bring back food and raw materials and other necessaries of our national existence; we want them to bring across the Atlantic the men and munitions needed to finish the war and win a clean and permanent peace that will guarantee to us and to you and to our children a future of freedom and of justice.

We know that you over-seas are yourselves in many places building ships, and we wish you most heartily God-speed with that work. We are not jealous of shipbuilding over-seas; quite the contrary. Nearly two and a half million tons of Allied and neutral merchant shipping was sunk last year by the universal enemy; and therefore our first word to you is to build, build wherever you can. Press on with the work, that your ships may speedily join the common stock of civilised peoples and work for the common aim and common good. That is the big kind of help which you can render. Now for the smaller efforts which, added together, may make an invaluable lump.

That liner from this country that has just berthed alongside your wharf or anchored in your harbour! Her cargo must be discharged and she must be reloaded to return here at the earliest possible moment. You, you stevedores and lightermen, you cranemen and porters, you workers of all grades ashore and afloat, you can get that ship round in record time if you will. At any rate, you can make sure that she will be ready to sail on schedule, and we ask you to do it. The ship may want some repairs. Will you take them on, you engineers, masters and foremen, mechanics and shipwrights and put the job through quicker than any similar job was ever done before? And do it all well and thoroughly so there may be no trouble on the voyage home? And you railwaymen, you drivers and stokers, guards and shunters, will you marshal those wagons with all the care you can, and you know all about it, so that they come alongside as and when the mate wants them? Even you clerks in your offices, don't think you cannot help, because you can. You can make sure that all those consignment notes and bills of lading are right and that nothing is hung up at the ship for want of papers. And you tug-master and you pilot, welcome friends on many a previous occasion, will you be on time, with something in hand, so she may get every minute that the tide will serve, and take her quickly but cautiously? And, harbour-master, much depends on you. Will you give her every chance you can? As to you, captain, you mates, you engineers and stokers, A.B.s and deckhands all, it is not necessary to make any appeal to you. You understand where we are; and we do not forget how within a few hours after you were taken out of the water, your former ship gone, you signed on again and swore the Boche should never drive you off the sea. We have but one word to you:—Don't be over-confident, accidents are always ready to happen at sea. You engineers particularly, everything depends on you. Watch that bearing with more than your usual care—a hot bearing may add some hours to the voyage, even if nothing worse should happen from it.

Let no one imagine that any of this is trifling; it is not. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost," says the old adage, and in the end both horse and man, and there is no line of human endeavour in which little things may lead to more tragic consequences than in ships. The side that in this war holds out ten minutes longer than the other wins, and ten minutes is a very small fraction of the time that will have been spent over the war when it ends. While we are so short of shipping nothing that makes for the efficiency of the shipping we have left, however small it may appear in itself, is unimportant. Hence this appeal. It is true that in this war we are fighting for ourselves—our best blood is being poured out without stint or measure. But we are fighting also for you, all our readers, for all that you hold most precious in this world. You can help us if you will. We leave it at that.—A. J. LIVERSEDGE, in *Daily Mail* Engineering Section.

GERMAN ATTACKS.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

On the last day of April the great German offensive in France was definitely checked, and although the Allies have not been able to strike back in force yet, such fighting as occurred in May was to their advantage. The direct road to Amiens was effectively blocked by our recapture of the Villers-Bretonneux plateau, while the recovery by the French of the village of Locre, at the foot of the Flemish hills, was an awkward setback for the invaders. South of the Somme, too, the French gained some ground and improved their line. Satisfactory as the fact was, yet it was not inconsistent with the enemy's power and intention to renew his offensive on an even more formidable scale than on March 31st, nor is it surprising that he needed a month's respite to fill the gaps in his ranks, to bring up artillery and munitions, to prolong and improve roads, and generally to complete the vast and complicated preparations which these great attacks depend upon. Moreover, the hostile preparations were notably hindered by the activity of our airmen. Since all the experience of taking the offensive on an important scale has proved that such attacks need an initial tactical success to accomplish any important results, and that again depends upon striking by surprise in the first instance, it was confidently to be expected that the enemy would do his utmost once again to gain advantage from the element of surprise, although his dispositions rendered such a feat even more difficult than it was last March. One hundred and fifty German divisions were reported to be echelonned against our front from the Oise to the sea, of whom two-thirds were said to be posted between the Oise and the line Arras-Doullens. The battle fronts both of the left and right salients are broad enough to give considerable scope for unexpected developments, and the flexibility with which the German Staff divert large masses of their troops from one objective to another enables them to attack at several points, and to press home the thrust wherever they find least resistance or snatch a temporary success.

COUNTER MEASURES.

On our side the losses suffered during the recent fighting have been more than replaced, both in men and material. The shorter line which we now hold has been entrenched, and the large numbers of American troops which have arrived in France constitute an immense potential reserve of man-power which, if judiciously employed, should prevent the strain on the defenders of our battle-front from becoming too intense. On the enemy's side, on the contrary, the strain must be terrible, for the numerical preponderance is with us, as well as the very important advantage of being close to our sources of supply. Our regiments are keener fighters than the Germans, and can be trusted to stick to the game more staunchly than the foe. In brief, the enemy has but one asset which he counts upon, namely, the superiority of his leadership, and it will be a fine opportunity for the Anglo-French generals and staffs to disillusion him in this all-important respect also.

There is ground amounting almost to certainty for anticipating a great Austrian attack in Italy, possibly, too, a Turkish attack in Palestine. The Italian situation is difficult, but the Austrians without German allies have not yet succeeded in beating our Italian Allies. The situation in Palestine created by the eccentric strategy of the War Cabinet is an unmixed misfortune for us, and for which, in the opinion of the writer, ther is no possible excuse. Our programme in that country should be reduced to the strictly necessary measures for preventing the dangerous development of a Turkish invasion. The urgent problem is now more than ever to defeat the German field army. Until that is accomplished the fate of the Alliance is in jeopardy. When that is accomplished we can dictate what terms we please to the Sublime Porte.

WAR IN THE WAR.

Although it is rash to count upon the results of war in the air to decide the war on land, yet, like our naval supremacy, it can go a long way to bring it about, and the result of aerial warfare will become increasingly important with every stage of the struggle. In spite of the reckless gallantry of our pilots, we have hitherto fallen very far short of what we should have accomplished, owing to the errors of organisation and direction, which have spoilt so many of our efforts elsewhere. If our strength in the air could be measured by the numbers of the Air Force on *terra firma*, by its expenditure, by its establishment of superior officers and officials, then, indeed, we might count Germany at our mercy, but the result of the struggle depends on the machines and on the men who work them. The combined strength of Britain, France, Italy, and America in the air should soon produce an overwhelming superiority, however, in spite of previous shortcomings.

After the German attack on our hospitals in France there is no further excuse for kid-glove methods in retaliating. In order to produce strategic results the German towns must be attacked so repeatedly and methodically that the inhabitants are driven out of them. Anything short of this exasperates the contest, but does not carry us much nearer to victory. Seeing how costly the war is to us, not only in treasure but in priceless human life, the sooner we strike effective blows the better.

Yet another suggestion remains to be offered, or rather repeated, for we have already put it forward many times. The Germans base not only their military education but the conduct of the present war on carefully recorded military history. There is no manner of doubt that they are at any rate sincere with one another in circulating and using the experiences of the war. In our Army the opposite policy is as consistently followed. We ignore the lessons of history, and are very reluctant to digest or profit by recent experience. There is no sign whatever of using the men who could serve the Army in this respect, for the publication of impressionist accounts from the seat of war, however useful as propaganda for the civil population, is of little or no use technically. This is a vital matter, and has been neglected far too long.

WAR COMMUNIQUES.

[BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. MAURICE.]

In the fourth year of the war we remain essentially an unmilitary nation. The German people has been brought up on the principle that war is the continuation of policy, and the national life of Germany has for generations been regulated by that principle. We regard, and always have regarded, war as the disruption of policy and of national life. This divergence of sentiment touches the very roots of the causes for which we are fighting. Yet war is an evil, which must be faced as thoroughly and scientifically as poverty, pestilence, crime, or any other social evil, and to face it successfully we must understand it.

In this respect we entered the war terribly hand; capped. Of the great nations which came into the struggle at the beginning, we alone had not been forced to look on war as a national rather than a military business. The others had lived for generations in the presence of, and under the menace of, armed force. Almost every family had contributed at least one soldier to the State. Thus the atmosphere of Paris, for instance, has throughout the war been very different from that of London. The French public knows instinctively how much it can safely be told and what conclusions to draw from the information it receives. Our public feels instinctively that it does not know enough, and thinks, particularly when things are going wrong, that it should be told more.

THE BRITISH OFFICIAL.

Now the one solid basis of our information is the official *communique*. That must be so, since the means of communication are in military hands for military purposes. This does not mean that I undervalue the brilliant despatches of Mr. Philip Gibbs and of other correspondents ate the front who enable us to understand the conditions under which our men are fighting, what they are suffering, and what they are achieving. The one gives us the bare facts, the other the local colour.

Now there is a deal of human nature in *communiques*—a statement which may astonish a public accustomed to the cold soldierly reticence of Sir Douglas Haig's reports. These reports tell us what is happening at the actual front.

In normal times, when all our telephones and telegraphs are in working order, it takes from four to five hours for news from the front line to pass through the various headquarter and arrive at General Headquarters. It requires, perhaps, another two hours to draft from these a Press *communique* and get it to London. Therefore, the news which comes in at night gives us the situation up to the afternoon of that day. This is the main report, and we see it usually first in the morning papers. That which we receive in the course of the morning and appears first in the evening papers is supplementary, and gives an account of events between the despatch of the main report and daybreak.

LUDENDORFF'S COMMUNIQUES.

Now the German system is somewhat different. The enemy sends out in the morning his main report of his doings up to nightfall of the previous day, and this we get in London during the afternoon, some hours after Sir Douglas Haig's morning reports which takes the story up to daybreak, that is, some twelve hours later than the German report. The German issues a second and usually very brief report in the evening, dealing with the events up to that morning. Thus, in normal times our information is well ahead of the German, but in abnormal times, and particularly if things are going wrong, we may, and often do, fall behind. Take, for example, what happened at the end of March. The enemy drove in our front and pressed through to a considerable depth. Telephone and telegraph lines had to be abandoned, and headquarters, which, are the collecting stations for information, were forced to abandon their exchanges and to fall back. Fresh means of transmitting information had to be improvised, and were required, as a matter of prime urgency, for the control of the battle. This is what is to be expected when an enemy is successful in attack, and it means that news is delayed just at a time when the public at home is most anxious and most eager for information.

Besides all this there is the human factor to which I have referred. The attacking enemy, who has gained ground, is flushed with success, and every man, from the private in front to the general in rear, makes the most of it. The defender, fighting stubbornly, and determined to hold his ground to the last possible moment, will not admit that he has lost the position he is defending till his last man has been driven from it, and his means of recapturing it are exhausted. The Germans enter a town, and after fierce fighting reach the market place; their General knows that he has fresh troops coming up to support him, and he sends off a report that he has captured, say, Bapaume. Sometimes he speaks too soon, sometimes he makes good his word. Our man, perhaps at the same time, tells his superior that he is holding on to the town and can retake it if reinforcements are sent up. There may be no reinforcements to send, and he may have to fall back. In that case the German report of the capture gets a long start of our report of the loss.

Identical conditions apply when we are attacking and the Germans defending, as anyone may verify who cares to turn up the reports or the battles of 1917. It is not malice or perversity which makes the news of victory swift and of disaster slow. It is of the nature of war, as it is waged to-day.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

Then as regards the capture of prisoners, which is often a sore point at home. The assailant who makes captures has prepared beforehand his arrangements for their custody and for counting his gains. The numbers are known to him almost at once. The defender who is usually in difficulties when he loses men has no time to call his roll, and if he had, could not tell how many of his missing were temporarily cut off and would rejoin, or were killed, or had fallen alive into the enemy's hands. News comes back very slowly from the German prisoners of war camps, and there are many families to-day in England who do not yet know whether their husbands and sons, reported missing at the end of March, are prisoners or not.

Neither we nor the Germans conceal our losses in prisoners; there would be no military object in doing so. The plain fact is that neither of us knows at the time of the loss. The Germans are perfectly aware of all this, and trade on their knowledge very cleverly.

At times when there is nothing to be gained by exaggeration, they are meticulously accurate. At others, when they want an immediate effect, they exaggerate grossly, knowing that they cannot at once be contradicted authoritatively.

We may, as I have said, before long again be fighting a great defensive battle. We may lose ground and prisoners too. If, as is possible, the German *communiques* again get ahead of ours, let it not be ascribed to wilful concealment of the untoward, but to the conditions of the kind of fighting in which we are engaged.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

MORE EVIDENCE OF GERMAN CRUELTY.

CAPTAIN'S REVELATIONS.

A striking narrative of the experience of a British merchant captain whose ship was torpedoed by a German submarine, and who was subsequently interned in a German prison camp, is to hand. His vessel was torpedoed, and after he had been permitted to give the crew, who had got away in lifeboats, directions for the nearest port, he was put in the forecastle of the submarine, where he was questioned. Refusing to answer, he was locked up for twenty-four hours without food and water, and at the end of that time was given a small piece of bread and a tin of water. He was removed to another part of the ship, and on the following day was searched. As he still refused to answer any questions he was sentenced to be shot on reaching port, or before if he should cause any annoyance. He was called a liar and an English swine by one of the principal officers. Some days later the submarine put into Heligoland, and the captain was taken ashore and place in an underground cell, where he remained for three days, and was subsequently transferred to the coast. During the two days which were occupied on that trip he received no food except what the guard could spare him from his own very short rations. On arrival at the coastal town he was again put in a cell, and the shortage and bad character of the food caused him to become ill. A certain sum each day was taken from some money he had on him to pay for his keep in prison. A few days afterwards he was marched, with a number of other British sailors and firemen, to a camp, and while his clothes were being searched was kept naked in intense cold for three hours. German officers stood about laughing at them. Eventually his clothes were returned to him wet, and he was placed in a barracks, his only covering being some blankets which abounded with vermin. On the following day he was put in a hut in another compound, where the conditions were better, but the food was uneatable, and there was very little of it. The captain goes on to say:

"The treatment of prisoners here was brutal and their condition pitiable. Skeletons in rags—if on being put to work they fell down from weakness they were kicked and clubbed—beaten with the flat of swords, and kept standing at attention in freezing weather as long as they could stand—many had unhealed wounds. We all had to fight like wild beasts for food that a dog would refuse. I bought a small piece of soap from a Frenchman for 4s. and once or twice a few biscuits and once a tin of sardines; nine of us dined off this tin of sardines. Germans provided me with a pair of wooden clogs, and a Welsh Fusilier gave me an overcoat. Funerals were a daily occurrence (deaths usually caused by starvation). The English prisoners who were in receipt of food parcels did what they could for me. Was vaccinated and inoculated five times, and lost from 16lb to 18lb in weight. Remained here sixteen days, entrained at noon for Brandenburg (four slices of bread issued for journey). Travelled in two close-packed trucks—forty-three hours on train—no heat—three miles to march to camp—bitter wind and snow. Detrained once *en route*—coffee, bread, and loz. sausage. Brandenburg. French prisoners gave us a good meal, had not had a proper meal since night of leaving ship. Slept on floor of officers' barrack—refused to go in amongst the men to bunk allotted to me.

"Another barrack allotted to officers only next day. German issue consisted of bunk of unplaned board, outside of trees half round, bark on, wood full of sap and frost, sack of shavings, two red cotton blankets, 18in. square towel, iron basin for food, iron spoon. Rations: Breakfast, acorn coffee; dinner, soup served in filthy wood tubs, often part fish offal) supper, ditto, and two slices of bread per day. Bunks in barrack all touching—forty-eight in my barrack. We slept, ate, smoked, washed clothes, and later cooked in this one room, alive with vermin. I lived here for 5½ months. Older prisoners helped all they could with food, but I was generally very hungry, and by the time my own parcels of food arrived had lost 28lb in weight. The barracks was built right on the ground of unplaned boards, covered with tarred felt; 20deg. of frost have been registered inside of barracks in the mornings. We formed parties to scrape refuse heaps for anything that would burn, but this became such filthy business we were bound to give it up and freeze. In summer the heat was intolerable; flies and mosquitoes very trying. The whole camp was indescribably filthy; sanitation almost *nil*. Eight hundred and fifty Russians died at this camp earlier in the war. Several were also burnt to death here shortly before I arrived."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

"THE PAST AND PRESENT ARE IN DEADLY GRAPPLE."

Speaking at Washington's Tomb, at Mount Vernon, on July 4th, President Wilson said:—

Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and Fellow Citizens:—I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. This place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those days long ago when General Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned from the past, which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure.

It is for this reason that we cannot feel even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was the place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiriting associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes that world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

FOR ALL MANKIND.

It is significant—significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted not for a class but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not for a single people only but for all mankind. They were thinking not of themselves and of the material interests which centred in the little groups of land owners, merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south thereof, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them.

They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men and we take our cue from them, do we not? We intend what they intended.

A SETTLEMENT ONCE FOR ALL.

We here, in America, believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this: that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw to-day. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look upon our task that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment, and this is an appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in our action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

This then is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy.

On the one hand the people of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act, peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia are still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless.

Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stands isolated and friendless, a group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own by means of which none can profit but themselves and whose people are fuel in their hands, governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own.

The past and present are in deadly grapple, and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them. There can be no compromise; no half-way decision would be tolerable, no half-way decision is conceivable.

WHAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ARE FIGHTING FOR.

"These are the ends for which the Associated Peoples of the World are fighting and which must be conceded to them before there can be peace:

"Firstly, the destruction of every arbitrary power, anywhere, that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"Second, the settlement of every question, whether of territory of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or political relationship upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"Thirdly, the consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honour and respect for the common laws of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of mutual respect for right.

"Fourth, the establishment of an organisation of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of the free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence: What we seek is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organised opinion of mankind.

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realised only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire with their longing and hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accent of such principles with peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as the people of the United States, and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself. The blinded rulers of Prussia have aroused forces they knew little of; forces which once roused can never be crushed to earth again, for they have at their heart the inspiration and purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph.—*Reuter.*

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CAUGHT BY THEIR OWN GAS

GERMAN POISON HELPS THE ALLIES.

The intensive gas-shell bombardment with which the German precedes his attacks has had somewhat unforeseen after-effects on the Germans themselves.

For the purpose of the offensive they employ a shell containing a double-purpose chemical, affecting first the eyes and then the skin. It is an improvement on the normal "tear-gas" shell, and the usual distinctive odour is very much reduced, so that the gas is not so easy to detect. Men who suffer from its effects are temporarily blinded, and close contact with the fumes produces an unpleasant skin irritation. For the average case eight or ten days' hospital treatment is necessary, but the gas is neither fatal nor does it inflict permanent injuries, for our men are not exposed to it long. So much for our side of the question.

From the German point of view the weapon has proved decidedly double-edged. This was especially the case on the Somme during the last offensive. The chemical was so concentrated that it was markedly less volatile than the usual gas-shell content, and wherever a shell exploded a considerable proportion of the charge impregnated the surrounding ground. The fumes suspended in the air dispersed fairly rapidly, but the actual site of the explosion remained virulently poisonous. In the usual way the spot where a gas shell has burst is dangerous for forty-eight hours or so, but this concentrated chemical remained active for infinitely longer periods.

The result was decidedly comic, for it was evidently one of the many little things that the "Grosser General Stub" omitted in its calculations. The German artillery lathered the Allied positions with gas shell in the most lavish manner. Every redoubt, support line, ruined village, and road centre was plastered with the stuff. The great assault was launched, and the Allied line yielded ground. The Germans moved up and occupied it. Their bombardment had been miles deep; their advance was in proportion.

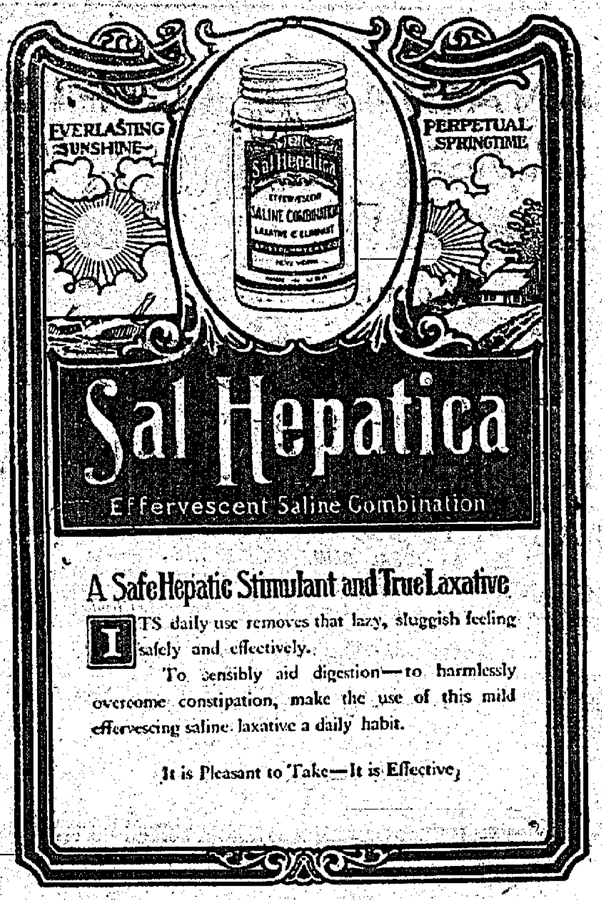
CORRODING VENOM.

Thousands of German troops poured up into the gas-infected area, sat down for cover in virulently poisoned shell holes, billeted themselves in abandoned huts-ments sprayed with their own gas—and only began to notice the effect about six hours later! During the action our men had been exposed to the fumes for a short period, but the Germans came and, in their ignorance, literally steeped themselves in it.

Exhausted men lay down in the dusk on dew-wet ground where the stuff had burst; they woke later to find the venom actually corroding their bodies through their clothes. Forward machinegun units dug emplacements in innocent looking shell holes. Two hours later the men were wandering about blind, and screaming in their pain and terror.

A day or two of wet weather seemed to clear the infected areas; new troops were marched up, the remnants of the old divisions withdrawn, and the terror of their own gas hushed up and forgotten. Then came the blazing sun drying up the clay and loam, heating the earth surface inches deep. The latent poison awoke again, and for no apparent reason shelters and dugouts that had been safe and habitable for days became deadly as puff adders. The unsuspecting troops were overwhelmed.

The Germans are sorry they ever started gas, still sorrier that they improved it; but one can feel no pity for them. The effect on their morale is bad, for no man can now tell what terror of their own sowing lurks in the ground that they occupy at the rest of thousands of lives.



[1924

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5. Ready in a moment.
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7. Keeps in all climates.
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[1739

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 2 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

[1

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Sold by all Chemists.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA,"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, 2 P.M., and THURSDAY, 18th July, 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th July, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1918. [68

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd July, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

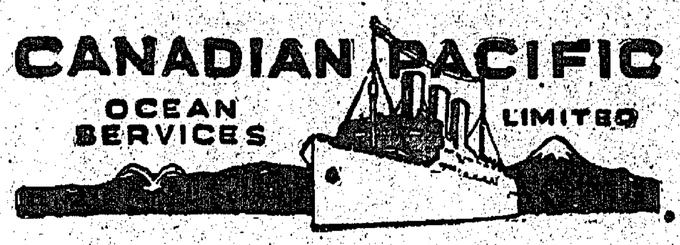
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1918. [222

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"MONTEAGLE"	27th July.	*"KEY WEST"	28th Oct.
*"KEY WEST"	10th Aug.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ...	6th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ...	11th Sept.	"MONTEAGLE"	7th Dec.

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General Agent.
Phone 42.

HONGKONG. [1467

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG" ...Fri.,	19th July, D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" .. Fri.,	19th July, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG" Sat.,	20th July, 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TAISANG"..... Tues.,	23rd July, D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" .. Fri.,	26th July, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtzse Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtzse Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

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UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrived at destination pasaports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
KARIMATA ...	JAVA		26th July	MANILA and BATAVIA
YSELDYK	JAVA	22nd July	30th July	SHANGHAI and DALNY

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
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Subject to Change Without Notice.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports in the United States of America and Canada.
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Steamers To SAN FRANCISCO.	Tons	to Sails.
GROTIUS	10,000	26th July.
ORANJE	8,000	9th Aug.

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Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA,
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON E.C.
204

WEATHER REPORT.

July 16th, at 12.15.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at Hongkong and over the southern part of Annam; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The depression has moved from Tongking to Kwangsi.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 42.72 inches, against an average of 44.89 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, strong, moderating; cloudy, squally, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	South winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16TH JULY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tkoio...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koohi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima. ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ...	6 a.	29.65	74	80	S	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.60	72	93	SSE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.58	75	86	ESE	4	b
Sharp Peak ...	"	29.60	81	87	ENE	1	o
Amoy	"	29.52	81	87	SW	4	r
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku... ...	5 a.	29.54	75	92	ESE	2	b
Taichu	"	29.56	77	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.60	75	—	SE	6	r
Koshun	"	29.58	81	—	W	4	o
Pescadores ...	"	29.55	79	—	SSW	4	b
Canton	6 a.	29.53	81	93	ESE	2	c
Hongkong ...	"	29.45	82	84	SSW	4	oq
Gap Rock	"	29.45	—	—	SW	6	o
Macao	"	29.43	82	87	SW	7	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.48	79	93	WNW	4	o
Tourane	"	29.5a	82	—	SW	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.72	77	—	SW	4	b
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	29.68	77	96	SE	1	o
Manila	"	29.72	77	96	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.73	77	88	SW	2	b
Tacloban	"	29.76	75	91	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29.68	79	87	SW	2	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.78	81	96	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet)

7. RAIN in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, July 16th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.47	29.45	29.46
Temperature ...	90	83	85
Humidity ...	63	84	80
Wind Direction...	SW	SSW	SW
" Force ...	2	4	4
Weather	o	oq	oq
Rain	0.01	—	0.07

Highest open-air Temperature on 15th...90
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th...83

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd July, 1918.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Height	LOW WATER H'kong Mean Time.	LOW WATER Height
		h. m.	ft. in	h. m.	ft. in
Wed.	17	m 3 38	5 1	m 11 1	3 3
		3 50 a	3 8	0 18 a	3 1
Thurs.	18	m 4 22	5 5	0 22 a	2 8
		5 48 a	3 6	10 4 a	3 2
Fri.	19	m 5 9	5 9	1 11 a	2 2
		7 30 a	3 6	10 56 a	3 3
Satur.	20	m 5 55	6 4	1 51	1 6
		8 28 a	3 7	11 50 a	3 3
Sun.	21	m 6 40	6 9	2 29 a	1 0
		9 5 a	3 8		
Mon.	22	m 7 25	7 3	m 0 44	3 2
		9 36 a	3 9	3 4 a	0 6
Tues.	23	m 8 14	7 7	m 1 38	3 0
		10 6 a	4 1	3 40 a	0 4

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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

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20,000 FOREIGNERS,

arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

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of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

They have not yet arrived from England, but can be obtained on application at the end of the month.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

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Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samshui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade O'tres,	Shansi.	Wuchowfu.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchauwan.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hoihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mangtse.
Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Szemao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changchun.
Swatow.	Lungkow.	Hunchun.
Lungchingchun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostock. Nicolajevsk.

COREA.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kunsan.	Pingyang	Sungchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.	
Brunei.	British North Borneo.	

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

INDIAN CONSTABLE CHARGED.

An Indian constable, stationed at Tai Ho, was charged with stealing a gold chain, a silver watch, and $14 in money from the Tai Ho Police Station.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case.

THE CHINESE ADMIRAL REMANDED AGAIN.

The Chinese Admiral was charged, on remand, with complicity in an armed robbery at Wood Road recently.

Inspector Sim applied for another week's remand, which was granted by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

A STRANGE PREDILECTION.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two mongoose from another Chinese who had brought the animals from Singapore.

Defendant said he was engaged to carry them.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

WINDOWS BROKEN.

A Chinese contractor was charged with damaging the windows of a house in Kennedy Road by careless blasting operations.

The tenant of the house said he was willing to have the summons withdrawn on condition that defendant would bear the cost of repairing the windows.

Defendant agreed to do this.

Mr. Wolfe stated that several windows had been broken in the vicinity through the carelessness of contractors. He cautioned defendant and discharged him.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse containing $15 from another Chinese.

Sergeant Blackman stated that complainant was arranging his luggage on board the *Hoi Ming* when defendant offered to help him in his task. When complainant stooped down to pick up his purse, which was on the deck, defendant snatched it and attempted to escape. A struggle ensued, and defendant threw the purse into a bucket of water.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND

The Treasurer of the above fund gratefully acknowledges the following monthly subscriptions for the period ended 15th July:—

Donnelly & Whyte	$ 10
A. F. M.	20
R. E. Belilios	5
W. L. Leask—June and July	20
R. M. Dyer	10
H. W. Looker	10
A. G. Gordon	10
R. S.	25
W. J. D.	5
"Nemo"—July and August	10
C. Thorne	10
W. A. Dowley—July to Dec.	30
W. S. Brown	5
Total	$170

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 13th July is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 28 weeks.
This Year	$15,663	$378,270
Last Year	14,414	375,141
Increase	1,249	3,129

FIGHT WITH A SHARK.

A sensational fight between a man and a 12 foot shark was witnessed in Sydney harbour recently. About 10 o'clock a man named Ansell, aged 28, believed to be a fireman from a steamer lying in port, raced along the deck of the Parramatta river ferry steamer screaming: "They are after me." He dived overboard and commenced swimming towards the shore. He had only travelled about 10 yards when the passengers were horrified to observe the fin of a large shark cleaving the water and heading in the direction of the swimmer. The shark made straight for the man, who screamed and beat the water wildly. This appeared to frighten the monster, who circled round Ansell, lashing the water into foam with its tail. Again and again the shark returned to the attack, but each time the swimmer fought frantically striking the shark repeatedly on the nose. Suddenly the shark disappeared and came up under the man, who was lifted bodily almost out of the water. When the ran had fought the shark for ten minutes a motor launch came to the rescue and Ansell was conveyed to the shore in safety. Beyond the severe shock, as the result of immersion and the ordeal of his fight with the monster, Ansell appeared to have sustained no injury.

MERCHANT OFFICERS.

A NATIONAL UNIFORM.

Detailed recommendations for a standard blue cloth uniform for the Mercantile Marine are made in a report submitted to the Board of Trade by the Committee appointed in March last year to advise on the subject. Captain A. H. F. Young R.N.R., presided over the Committee.

The Committee found that, while it was held in some quarters that from a feeling of *esprit de corps*, and to enable brother officers in the same employment to be more easily recognized, an owners' uniform was desirable, the great majority of Mercantile Marine officers strongly favoured a standard uniform, their principal reasons being:—

That a standard uniform would raise the status of its wearer; that the Mercantile Marine had proved its great value to the country during the present abnormal times, and consequently should be afforded some definite recognition in the shape of a national uniform; that the fact of their being certificated officers (*i.e.*, holders of Board of Trade certificates) should be more clearly indicated by their uniform as constituting them officers of the Mercantile Marine in the first place rather than *employés* of any particular firm; that no distinction should be made between officers of passenger and cargo ships, as they all hold identical certificates obtained under the same conditions; that many at present had to wear uniforms or badges which they considered as unsuitable; that confusion is caused through the multiplicity of uniforms; and, finally, that recognized standard marks of rank or position were desirable.

Inquiry among shipowners showed that the large majority concurred in a standard uniform, but many wished to retain their emblem in the cap-badge or elsewhere on the uniform. The Committee sympathize with this desire, and they recommend that:—

A national standard uniform be adopted for the Mercantile Marine.

Any existing shipowning company or firm shall have the option of retaining its cap-badge for the use of masters and officers while employed on board ship, or when engaged on the ship's business ashore, but should any officer desire to wear uniform on shore on other than the ship's business, it shall not be any other uniform than the standard national uniform in its entirety.

The uniform shall, in all cases, whether worn with the standard cap-badge, or with the owner's badge as laid down by the Committee above, be that prescribed in its entirety.

The King be prayed graciously to sanction the Naval Crown depicted in the design of the standard cap-badge for the exclusive use of the Mercantile Marine, as it is understood that the Admiralty are willing to transfer the use of this crown to the Mercantile Marine.

The uniform to be limited strictly to holders of Board of Trade certificates (deck or engineer) in the Mercantile Marine, and to surgeons, pursers, and cadets (or apprentices) in the Mercantile Marine, as well as uncertificated junior officers qualifying for a first certificate.

The position or rank held on board the ship, and not the class of certificate held, determine the rank stripes to be worn (*e.g.*, a second mate who has a master's certificate can only wear the uniform pertaining to a second mate).

An officer while not employed afloat shall be entitled to wear the uniform corresponding to the highest rank in which he has at any time been employed.

Eight of the 12 members of the committee sign the Report unreservedly; two others, Captain A. B. Toms and Captain C. H. Holttum, subscribe to it except as regards the use of owners' badges; and the other two, Mr. S. J. Lister and Major H. M. Kersey, D.S.O., representing the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association, present a Minority Report urging that a standard uniform is neither necessary nor desirable. Major Kersey says:—

I consider that during the war it is much safer for the country, and that officers can be much more easily identified, if they are wearing the uniform of a particular well-known company, by police, detectives, and others on the docks all over Great Britain and in foreign ports than can be an officer wearing simply the standard uniform, which can obviously be easily obtained and worn by anybody without being as particularly marked. (I refer to spies and other people during the war, and to other parties who are not entitled to wear the uniform during peace).

A Supplementary Report prescribes a standard uniform for petty officers.

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND THE BLUE BOOK RATES.

The decision of the Ministry of Shipping to permit advances on the Blue Book rates to merchant ship-owners constitutes an official admission (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) of an incontestible claim for consideration. Since the fixing of the rates certain revisions have been made, in some cases in favour of, in others against, shipowners, these adjustments having been made prior to the date when all shipping came under the requisition order. The steady increase of working expenses which has gone on without intermission naturally became more onerous with the operation of the order in its latest form. At the same time the advances will only partially recoup owners for increased working costs.

AUDACIOUS OPIUM THEFT AT SHANGHAI.

WELL KNOWN CHARACTER ARRESTED.

The Shanghai International Police on the evening of July 8th effected the arrest of Antony Brazzianovitch, well known as one of the men who raided the Austrian Consulate about two years ago, in connection with the armed robbery which took place in the French Concession on June 26th.

Two foreigners and one Chinese, drove up to No. 26, Rue de Whangpoo early in the morning, cut the telephone wires to the house, and, after intimidating the inmates with revolvers, said they were police officers and searched the premises for opium. They secured 28 balls of Indian and about 400oz. of Siberian opium, and before driving away instructed the inmates of the house to report to the police station immediately on a charge of unlawful possession of opium. The value of the goods stolen is said to be about $20,000.

The police of the International and French Settlements have since been hard at work on the case (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) with the result that Brazzianovitch was arrested.

POLITICS AND MARRIAGE.

GERMAN PERMEATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The American Government is taking steps to combat German propaganda in South America. Reports received by the State Department last year from diplomatic and consular officials all through South and Central America have laid stress on the extraordinary hold that Germany has obtained upon the business, financial, and political life of the Latin American Republics.

In all Latin American countries German influence has been extended by the simple process of commercial infiltration. German business firms, commission houses, export and import agencies have been established. Young Germans who have completed their military service have been sent out as clerks and given advancement only on the condition that they married native girls and established homes in the country. This method has been followed with such rigorous persistency that in every city and town in South and Central American German agents, German bank managers, exporters, and shipping men have married into Latin American society and are exercising a continuous pro-German influence, especially hostile to Great Britain and the United States. Their efforts are by no means limited to commercial and financial circles; during the past four years they have been most actively directed in political channels.

The hope is expressed in official circles that the British Mission which is visiting South America will have a beneficial effect, but the United States proposes to adopt effective means to combat this German menace, and a committee of American business men is being organized under the auspices of the American Government to conduct a pro-Ally and anti-German propaganda in South America.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF GENERAL FOCH.

A character sketch with amusing personal touches of General Foch has been published in the *Journal*. General Foch, who was born in South-Western France in 1851, is nevertheless partly of Celtic origin, and his name is said to mean fire in Celtic. He has the southerner's dark complexion, but his eye are light blue. He is, of course, as everyone knows, an eminent military historian, and was a professor at the Staff College. His pastimes otherwise are shooting, fencing, and, above all, riding. He has a favourite bay thoroughbred which he bought in 1913, called Cresus, and which has never left him throughout the war. General Foch is also a great lover of the country and delights in riding through woodlands. He is also in peacetime a great gardener. The General at table has an excellent appetite, drinks his glass of wine, no petit verre, but takes coffee and smokes an inordinate number of small dark cigars. The writer adds that in grappling with the overwhelming problems which he has to solve he follows the excellent method of sleeping over them. He revolves them in his mind before going to sleep, and next morning has generally found a solution. "I always think that my hand mirror when I shave before it in the morning reflects to me the answers to the questions I had thought about the night before."

I may add two personal touches from my own knowledge (writes the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris Correspondent) Gen. Foch deliberates always coolly and never loses his head, as he showed at the Marne and on the Yser. Some weeks ago a certain statesman, talking to General Foch, appeared to grow a little impatient. "Attendez! attendez!" said General Foch in his slow voice, and the statesman was re-assured. I may recall also General Foch's expose of the Battle of the Marne which I heard him make last year on the very spot where he had directed that wonderful counter-attack at Saint Gond, holding in his hand his little, black cigar which went out every three minutes. Without a single note he gave a wonderful description of that battle, a description which has remained clearly in the minds of all those who heard it.

COUNTER-ATTACKING.

HOW TRENCHES ARE WON BACK FROM THE ENEMY.

1.30 p.m. in the village of ——. The brigade staff was sitting at the messtable making a pretence of lunch, but all the time waiting anxiously for news of the attack which the Germans had launched that morning in the adjoining sector.

Suddenly the telephone bell tinkled. "Brigade Major Nth Brigade speaking," said a faint voice. "Sorry to tell you Germans are in our first and second lines. Division advises immediate counter-attack. Can you lend us two battalions?"

Gone was the languor of the minute before. "Ring up the artillery," said the brigadier. "Send runners off to the Sussex and Borderers and tell them to the prepare to attack. Give my compliments to the O.Cs. and tell them the exact time will be notified to them by telephone."

Up in the line itself things had become even more strained. The terrific bombardment and the intermittent crackling of the machine guns had got on the nerves of the battalion in reserve. There was an audible mutter of relief as the news drifted down through the company commanders that the battalion was to counter-attack before long. The men were in battle order, with iron rations; there was little preparation wanted.

Shortly after 2 p.m. the barrage started. The light hiss of the shrapnel came perilously close and the strained feeling became accentuated until the O.C. companies began sorting out their men for the attack. A large supply of bombs had been brought up—the Boche was to be bombed out. The men knew the trenches in front of them well; there would no difficulty in finding their way. The attack was to be in two waves, with a party of bombers working up the communication trenches.

OVER THE TOP.

Shortly before three o'clock the order came for the attack. The first wave was to attack at 3.10 p.m. O.C. companies walked through the shallow trench where their men were lying, a word here, a direction there to the anxious N.C.Os. Away on the right a whistle suddenly shrilled. It was "A" Company going over. "C" followed almost simultaneously. Five minutes after "B" and "D" scrambled over the sandbags.

There was little fight in it. Two or three German machine guns spluttered away in disgusted surprise, a few long handled bombs came hurtling over to cause a casualty or two. But really it was not a fair fight. The barrage had kept German heads down; the boys were on top of them with bomb and bayonet almost before the gunfire ceased. A good deal faster than they had come in the Boche started to evacuate the newly-captured line. There was a little dirty work in a dug-out where a party of German officers were making merry with the belongings of the British, but it was quite a small affair. Two phosphorus bombs and one Mills bomb brought out three survivors with uplifted hands and the inevitable "Kamerad."

Away on the right and left bombs banged unceasingly. A few Boches scrambled over the parapet, pursued by a crackle of rifle fire, and gained their old line. Most of them were lying at the bottom of a trench their faces turned heavenwards. Their earthly career was over; so was the counter-attack.

BISHOP OF LONDON AND LABOUR IDEALS.

Speaking at a service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which was attended by members of the American Delegation to England and by the British workingmen's party who have just returned from America, the Bishop of London said that what the workers of to-day demanded was a fuller life. Although here and there things in it were impossible and impracticable, could anyone say that Mr. Arthur Henderson's book contained an unchristian dream? It bore a strange resemblance to that which was taught on the hillsides of Gallilee. The Churches had to make up their minds as to what their attitude should be towards the dream of the people. At the same time nothing could be worse than that the Churches should act as a sort of chaplain to King Demos, and accede to every demand because Labour had come to power. There was nothing the working-man despised more than the white feather. In the new city to come there must be give and take, and individual greed for money and power and all profiteering should be banished. All were to be equal in the sight of God. Whitechapel children were to be recognised as of the same priceless importance as those of the richest duchess in the land. There must be some form of industrial council to prevent conflict between Capital and Labour, and there must be a League of Nations in some form.

ENEMY CONTROL OF ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS.

Under the Petroleum Agreement concluded between the Central Powers and Roumania, the Central Powers' controlling company, the Oillands Leasing Company, is endowed with exclusive rights of the most far-reaching character for thirty years, with the right of prolongation for two subsequent periods of thirty years, making ninety in all. Up to one-quarter of the foundation shares will be offered to the Roumanian Government, with the right of transfer to private interests, but Germany and Austria-Hungary ensure their control by the creation of preference shares with a fifty-fold voting right, and these shares are exclusively at their disposal. A State trading monopoly in oil in Roumania is also provided for, the exercise of the monopoly to be entrusted to a company that is to be formed by a financial group designated by the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments. All kinds of privileges are stipulated for the Oillands Leasing Company, the position of which is most carefully hedged around.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

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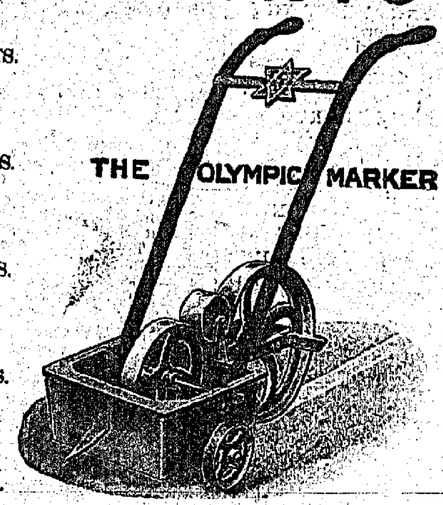
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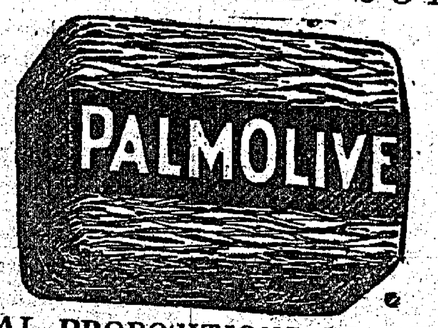
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TWO POPULAR MODELS.
AYRE'S SLOTTED THROAT.
THE S. E. G.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

PALMOLIVE SOAP



SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS TO DEALERS

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

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EASILY OPERATED.

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AGENTS in FOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Arithmetic.
Apply:—Division Officer, R.E. Office, Wellington Barracks, between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. [2246

TO LET.

RICHMOND HOUSE, Barker Road.
Apply—
MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
8, Des Vœux Road Central.
2239

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of YEUNG SHUN PO (楊順寶) *alias* YEUNG KIT CHUN (楊傑銓) *alias* YEUNG (YEONG) YEW NAM (楊耀南) *alias* YEUNG KWONG YUEN TONG (楊遠光堂) late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims against the Estate of the above named deceased to the 31st August, 1918.
Creditors and others are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned by that date.
Dated the 13th day of July, 1918.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
York Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Administrator of the Estate of the above-named deceased.
[2240

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship
"ORANJE"
will be despatched to BATAVIA via Haiphong at NOON on THURSDAY, 18th July, 1918.
All Passengers must be on Board at 11 A.M.
Passports should be endorsed by the French Consul.
For passage apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Tels. 1574, 1575, 1576. [2211

WANTED

Experience of Legal work preferred.
Apply stating terms and qualifications to—
"X.Y.Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
2206

BEWARE OF FORGERY!

THE Undersigned has recently seized in a Cargo Boat alongside a Hongkong Steamer in Canton 40 cases of Firecrackers bearing forged labels of our Chop and Trade Mark which had been Registered in the Hongkong Registration of Trade Marks. It is found that the seized goods were forged and sold to a concern of Hongkong by NG SHEUNG, an Export Merchant of Canton. The forged goods are found to be exceedingly inferior and are now stored in the Chamber of Export Commerce of Canton for reference.
We have neither Branches nor Agents, and any sale of goods of our brands other than from us is a forgery or infringement. Beware of it!
YUT SHING,
Export Merchants,
Fai Hing Street,
Canton.
[2222

G R
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Alsatian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50
188

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!
Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE!
COTTAGE CHEESE!
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM!
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on application.
1823

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 26th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2220

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1918 both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2221

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2. 3. 0 per Share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1918, at rate of 3/3½ per dollar.
The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th August, 1918, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th July, to SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1918. [2223

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFRAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—
FOOK YUEN, 77, Des Vœux Road West, Hongkong, or FOOK WO CHEONG, Tobacco Firm, the Wui Lan Bridge, Canton,
For particulars.
THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. [2142

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the PEAK for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court.
Apply—
E. POTTER,
Prince's Building.
[2232

TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (36 miles from Victoria, B.C. and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent cod, flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's-throw.
Apply—
M. R. SPRINGETT,
Maple Bay, B.C.,
Canada.
[2225

TO LET

COMMODIOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.
Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shameen, British Concession.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
8A, Des Vœux Road.
[2217

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vœux Road Central.
[2109

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 92, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
[2088

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"ABERTHOLWYN," No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

INTIMATION



EVERY CAKE OF
WATSON'S
IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF PURE CARBOLIC ACID SPECIFIED.
SUPPLIED IN 3 STRENGTHS
VIZ.:
5% FOR TOILET USE.
PRICE $1.20 per box of three cakes.
10% FOR THE BATH.
PRICE $1.75 per box of three cakes.
20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP.
PRICE 75 Cents per cake.
TO BE OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.
TEL. 16. 119

BIRTH.

TURNER.—At Shanghai, on 10th July, 1918, the wife of W. C. D. TURNER, of a daughter. [2236

DEATH.

GOODFELLOW.—At No. 340, Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, on July 10th, HENRY STAFFORD GOODFELLOW, in his 42nd year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. J. Rodger and family tender their heartfelt thanks for the many kindly expressions of sympathy during their recent sad bereavement; also for the numerous floral tributes. [2235

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH JULY, 1918.

THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST.

THE introduction of legislation such as that now before the British Parliament to safeguard the country against the alien danger has long been demanded. It may be taken for granted that when a foreigner seeks naturalisation it is almost invariably for business or social reasons, and in case of conflict between the country of his adoption and the country of his birth it is only natural that his sympathies should incline to the latter. If proof of this were needed it is furnished by the PRIME MINISTER'S statement that every British set-back has brought him letters from Germans in Great Britain rejoicing at the event. Was it not a naturalised German who, in 1914, declared that "Once a German always a German!" The German Government, it is understood, encouraged those of its people who were residing abroad to become naturalised for the increased opportunities which it gave them of being useful to the Fatherland. Obviously, it was a step which every German agent would take at the earliest moment possible in order to avoid suspicion and obtain greater liberty of movement. With the innumerable examples of German treachery throughout the world which this war has furnished us the imprudence of allowing these people to enjoy the full advantages of British citizenship became self-evident. An even greater danger, because more difficult to deal with, was the naturalised "neutral." The Government, very properly, was reluctant to dishonour its own signature except in individual cases in which irrefutable evidence could be adduced to justify such a course, but Germany's utter unscrupulousness during the past four years has compelled us at last to take the steps necessary to protect ourselves from being victimised. It is now proposed to appoint a Committee in each county to undertake the revision of exemptions from internment in the case of men and of exemptions from repatriation in the case of women. Where exemption is continued the reasons will be accessible to the public. Naturalisation certificates will be reviewed, and those issued during the war will not be continued without good public reason. The Home Secretary will be empowered to revoke them where they were obtained fraudulently or are held by disloyalists, criminals, notable bad characters, and persons who have lived abroad for seven years. The device, which has been adopted extensively by alien enemies, of hiding their identity under a good old English name will no longer serve, for a retrospective requirement will prevent any name from being changed without a certificate from the Home Office. Apparently, the PRIME MINISTER'S recommendation that all persons of enemy origin employed in Government offices should be dismissed has been modified, the Bill before Parliament providing that only natural-born Britons be retained during the war, unless national reasons justify exceptions. All aliens, irrespective of their nationality, will be required to possesses identity books, and undesirable non-enemy aliens will be deported. It is probable that under these regulations, though they be applied with discrimination, the innocent will occasionally suffer with the guilty, but the blame for that must be visited upon the Central European Powers, whose methods have made it almost impossible to distinguish between friend and foe and have created a deep feeling of resentment throughout the British Empire. Further restrictions, we are glad to notice, are to be imposed upon enemy businesses. The liquidation and winding up of enemy banks, which Lord NORTHCLIFFE offered some time back to complete in six months, is to be expedited, and, in view of the well-established fact that in the past they were used for the purpose of filching British trade and connections, no such institutions will be permitted to be opened in Great Britain for a term of years after the war. These measures, which meet with the approval of the self-governing Dominions and will, no doubt, be extended to the Crown Colonies, embody the principle contained in the resolution rejected by the Legislative Council last year and enthusiastically endorsed by the public meeting in the Theatre Royal. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, acting as the spokesman for the Government, ridiculed the idea of basing a policy on sentiment. We notice, however, that neither the PRIME MINISTER nor the Home Secretary made any secret of the fact that public sentiment had been mainly responsible for shaping the new legislation. Lord NEWTON, too, dealing in the House of Lords recently with the question of an exchange of prisoners with Germany, frankly admitted that "in a democratically governed country a wave of public sentiment is strong enough to overwhelm whatever military objections may exist" to a given course.

Lieutenant Douglas Yates, M.G.C., formerly of the B.A.T. Co., Shanghai, is now officially reported a prisoner of war in German hands, after being posted "missing."

The members of the R.E., A.S.C., and Middlesex Detachments, Kowloon, thank the subscribers to the Services' Entertainment Fund for an enjoyable launch trip round the Island on Sunday last.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Saturday and Sunday:—Enteric fever, 3 (2 deaths)); cerebro-spinal fever, 1; bubonic plague, 1. One of the sufferers from enteric fever was British.

The Rev. Fr. Miguel de S. Caralt, M.A., Missionary Apostolic of the district of Kwaishin, is leaving this week on furlough for Toronto, Canada. The many friends he made during his short stay in Hongkong wish him *bon voyage* and a speedy return.

In the lifeboat of a vessel which arrived from Singapore a few days ago P.s Pincott discovered 350 lbs. of opium.

Lieutenant G. van Corback, of Peking, who has been serving with the Canadian forces in France, has been awarded the Military Cross.

THE GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—*The Vacuum Oil Co.*:—
C. C. Stark, A. Leach, J. Brook } Medically fit.
Rejected as unfit.—A. Jenkins.
3.45 p.m.—*Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.*:—
W. T. Elson, E. W. H. James, H. E. S. Payne } Medically fit.
Rejected as unfit.—F. C. Todd, J. R. Suiter, A. W. Smith, D. Wilson, W. H. Whitely, W. H. B. Muskett.
4 p.m.—*The Hongkong Tramway Co.*:—
A. D. Macdonald—Medically fit.
Rejected as unfit.—W. E. Roberts.
4.15 p.m.—*The Dairy Farm Co.*:—
P. J. Taylor, T. Oliphant, B. W. Bradbury } Medically fit.
Rejected as unfit.—J. A. Bullin, W. Macfarlane, F. G. Thompson.
4.30 p.m.—*Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.*:—
J. Wattie—Medically fit.
Rejected as unfit.—P. A. Loader, L. le Breton, A. W. Smith.
The following man is on leave from the Colony:—D. K. Moss.
4.45 p.m.—*A. Hughes*, London Missionary Society—Medically fit.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will sit at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday) to hear an appeal by Messrs. Brower & Co. from the decision of the General Military Service Tribunal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT IS A BRITISH SUBJECT?

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Can you or your readers supply me with the definition of a British subject? Are all the Chinese born in the Colony British subjects? What must one do before one can be called a proper British subject? Are persons who are not of pure British descent British subjects?—Yours, etc.

IN DARKNESS.

[The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The third question is superfluous. Anyone who is not a British subject by virtue of his parentage or place of birth can become one by taking out Naturalisation papers.—ED., *H.D.P.*]

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

July 15th.

THE CONFEDERATION GOVERNMENT.

General Luk Wing-ting, being too unwell to come to Canton to take up his duties as Controller, has nominated the Tuchun, Mok Wing-son, as his representative.

It is said that the Controllers are proposing to establish a bank and issue notes in the name of the Confederation Government.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

It is reported that owing to reports that the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, is still communicating with the Peking Government, Shum Chun-huen has ordered Li to return the Governor's seal within a specified number of days.

LUI-CHOW CITY.

It is reported that Lui-chow city is bombarded every day. Most of the important positions outside the city have been captured by the Canton forces, and the city is expected to fall within two weeks.

WAR BOND RAFFLES.

We are informed that, in view of the depleted condition of the Treasury and the pressing demand for military expenses in the province, the authorities propose to start war bond raffles in Canton. A drawing will be held once a month, and one hundred thousand tickets of $10 each will be issued for each drawing. Seventy-five per cent. of the total received will be devoted to prizes and the remaining 25 per cent. will be used for military expenditure.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT WEST POINT.

OIL GODOWN AND STORES DESTROYED.

DAMAGE BELIEVED TO EXCEED HALF-A-MILLION DOLLARS.

A disastrous fire broke out early yesterday morning at the Nam Wo Godown, situated between Beach Street and Holland Street, in the West Point district. The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained, but the godown and several other stores, as well as six houses, were completely gutted. All the property was insured in local insurance companies for something over five lakhs of dollars.

It appears that at about 6 a.m. the Indian watchman employed at these godowns went on his usual patrol round the buildings, and noticed a quantity of smoke issuing from the first floor of No. 39D, which was stacked with tubs and tins of pea-nut oil, amounting to over 5,400 piculs and valued at $130,000. Suddenly, to his surprise, flames began to shoot through the doors and windows. Adjacent to the godown were a rattan store, a molasses store and one or two other stores, as well as several houses, occupied by coolies working in the godown. The blowing of the watchman's police whistle and the shouts of the crowd who had assembled woke up the coolies, and a disorderly scramble took place. Men, women and children rushed to every means of exit, clambering up the roofs and running along the verandah, which, fortunately, was built corridor-wise, thereby giving the inmates an opportunity of running from the portion which was in immediate danger to comparative safety. It is believed that everyone in the buildings escaped, as so far no report has been received of any person missing.

The Police, upon being notified of the outbreak, set all the alarm bells ringing, and within a quarter of an hour all the available firemen, with the engines, fire-floats, and other appliances were on the scene of the disaster. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, also, turned out in full force, with their stretchers and other equipment, but fortunately their services were not required.

There was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and, fanned by this, the flames extended rapidly, enveloping several of the adjacent buildings.

A FIGHT BETWEEN ELEMENTS.

A fight between the two elements—water and fire—then began. More than ten hoses were turned on the burning premises from different angles, but, despite the efforts of the firemen, the flames spread, and it was impossible to stand within thirty or forty yards, so great was the heat. For five and a half hours the battle raged, but all efforts to save the property proved futile. The buildings were gutted. The firemen then turned their attention to the other buildings in the vicinity, which, but for their efforts, would probably have been involved.

A STREAM OF OIL.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police with his assistants, and also Inspector Macdonald, who is in charge of the district, were early on the scene, directing operations, while a cordon of police were placed round the burning building to keep back the crowd. Admirable order was preserved. The roadway soon resembled a miniature stream of oil, about a foot deep, and even at a distance of some feet from the Praya Wall oil was to be seen floating on the surface of the sea. Several coolies were busy engaged trying to recover the oil in buckets.

DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS.

It is reported that over a hundred coolies and their families have been rendered destitute and homeless by the fire. Several of them are being sheltered at the houses of friends, and the Police are making arrangements for the housing of others.

THE GODOWN AND STORES DESTROYED.

Most of the head offices of the companies owning the godowns are in Connaught Road.

Ip Tsin Ng, master of the Nam Ma godowns, states that his godowns were on the ground floors of No. 39A, No. 39B, and No. 39C, Belcher's Street. They were all stacked with wood oil, aggregating over 5,000 piculs and valued at $130,000. The godowns were insured with the Hongkong Insurance Co. for $5,000; the Hung On Insurance Co. for $37,000; and the Lun Yik Insurance Co. for $27,000—in all, $69,000.

Tsin Hung Tim, master of the Fuk Wa Cheung rattan shop, No. 39D, Belcher's Street, states that his store was filled with rattan goods and was insured in the On Insurance Co. for $3,000; the Wing On Insurance Co. for $3,500; and the Fak On Insurance Co. for $3,000; total, $9,500.

Leung Cheung, master of the Cheung Tee molasses store, states that his shop was in 39E, Belcher's Street. The goods were insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Co. for $5,000, and also in the British Dominions General Insurance Co. for $5,000—total, $10,000.

The master of the 2nd floor of 39E, which is also a rattan store, states that his goods were not insured. It is believed the stock was worth over $15,000.

The first floor of No. 39E, the third floor of 39E, also several other floors were occupied by coolies.

A rough estimate of the damage to goods alone amounts to $185,000, and, if to this be added the damages to buildings, the total reaches something over $500,000.

THE WAR.

COUNT HERTLING READY TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET AND THE GERMAN COLONIES.

PORTENTS OF A COMING STORM ON WESTERN FRONT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION.

LONDON, July 14th.
10.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was a successful local operation early this morning.

English troops advanced the line eastward of Dickebusch Lake.

We captured over 260 prisoners.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

We destroyed 12 aeroplanes yesterday and drove down four uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing.

We dropped four and a half tons of bombs in the day-time and over 1,100 bombs, weighing 19 tons, at night-time on enemy camps, railway lines, trains, and billets. All our night-fliers returned.

SUSPICIOUS ENEMY PEACEFULNESS.

LONDON, July 14th.
11.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting to-day, states:—The peacefulness on the front has now reached a pitch which may be labelled suspicious. The enemy is husbanding his ammunition either with a view of accumulating his store or in order not to provoke retaliation in sectors where his plans have been maturing for some weeks.

Paris entirely and Amiens mostly have been immune from bombardment.

He has accepted with a strange meekness the loss of positions of which he previously seemed desirous. These undoubtedly resemble storm portents, or, alternatively, adverse conditions for the enemy, of which we are ignorant.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF ROUVREL PLATEAU.

PARIS, July 15th.

The Havas Agency, telegraphing on July 14th, stated:—Concerning the superb little local action executed on Friday by the French south-east of Amiens, which secured the possession of Rouvrel Plateau, dominating the Noye Valley, we learn that the artillery preparation preceding the attack was as brief as it was violent. Guns of every calibre took part, and the gunners' aim was so accurate that when the infantry "went over" they found the trees abounding this district reduced to matchwood.

The assault lasted three hours, and when the end came the French had advanced at some places over 2,000 yards in depth along a front extending nearly five miles.

The feat of the French troops was all the more remarkable, the ground being broken by hills and deep ravines, but nothing could stop the French infantrymen, whose advance gives capital observation posts from which they can see every movement of the enemy along the main roads.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, July 15th.

A *communiqué* states there was intermittent artillery activity, especially in the Corcy region.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN ALBANIA.

FRENCH CONTINUE SUCCESSES.

PARIS, June 15th.

A French Eastern official report states:—The French, continuing their success in Albania, ejected the enemy from the hill and village at the confluence of the Tomorica and Devoli, and captured Gramsi, on the right bank of the Devoli.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE'S NATIONAL FETE.

PARIS, July 15th.

The Havas Agency reported on July 14th:—To-day the National Fête was celebrated in Paris more solemnly than ever. Private houses and public institutions were profusely decorated for the occasion. Columns of troops of all the Allied Armies, French, British, Italian, Belgian, American, Servian, Polish, Czecho-Slovak, Greek and Portuguese, marching through beflagged avenues were cheered by enthusiastic crowds.

The newspapers point out that henceforth July 14th will have a new character. It is not only France's Fête Day but of the whole world united for the defence of right and liberty against the German brutal attempt at securing world domination.

Ambassadors and Ministers of the Allied Powers attended a meeting of the Paris Municipal Council, when President Poincaré signed the decrees giving the names of Allied Sovereigns to public thoroughfares.

A paragraph from the Washington text of the resolution voted by the Senate urging the citizens of the United States to observe the French National Fête on July 14th says:—"It is desirable that the American people show their admiration for the sublime courage with which the French people have defended the world's liberties for nearly four years, and express the firm determination of America to uphold the cause of free nations to the utmost limit of their resources."

EARLIER CABLES.

HOLLAND'S CABINET.

THE HAGUE, July 15th.

Queen Wilhelmina has charged Monsignor Nolens, a Catholic member of the Second Chamber, to form a Cabinet.

CHOLERA-STRICKEN CREW.

STOCKHOLM, July 15th.

Six of the crew of a steamer from Petrograd were found to be suffering from Asiatic cholera. One died.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

FINNISH GUARDS ATTACK MURMAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, July 15th.

Newspapers report that the Finnish Guards are attacking the Murman Railway in the direction of Kandalax and Kem. They are 30 miles from the railway.

LICHNOWSKY DEBATE IN PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

AMSTERDAM, July 15th.

The Prussian Upper House, on Friday, discussed a motion to expel Prince Lichnowsky. There was a very lively debate extending over four hours. The result was not disclosed, as the King's sanction is necessary to enforce a decision.

GERMANY READY FOR PRELIMINARY PEACE TALKS.

ENEMY STATESMEN ACCUSED OF INSULTING SPEECHES.

LONDON, July 12th.

Count Hertling, in a speech in the Reichstag, yesterday, lengthily covered the familiar ground that Germany abided by the policy indicated in her reply to the Papal Peace Note and was ready to begin preliminary peace talks, but enemy statesmen continued to make inciting and insulting speeches, revealing a desire to destroy the Fatherland. The Chief Army Administration was also ready to follow up any manifestations of a serious desire for peace amongst Germany's enemies. At a conference at General Headquarters on July 1st it was decided to abide by the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, but there were difficulties owing to the instability of Russia's condition, and there were grounds for doubting the Bolsheviks' ability to carry out the promises made.

Count Hertling declares that they did not want a fresh Russian war, which the enemy was trying to engineer. The Fatherland was doing its utmost to support the Russian Government's peaceful aims, but the varied political movements in Russia required the most careful watching.

Count Hertling said that Admiral von Hintze possessed a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs.

Admiral von Hintze had already given guarantees that he would follow Count Hertling's policy, which was still the same as the Reichstag majority adopted in November, 1917.

GERMANY REQUIRES OPEN AIR FOR EXPANSION.

AMSTERDAM, July 13th.

The following is substantially the text of Count Hertling's reference to Belgium in the speech cabled yesterday:—"Our present occupation of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations. One does not intend to keep what one holds as a pawn if the negotiations result favourably. We have no intention to keep Belgium in whatever form. We want Belgium restored after the war as an independent State."

Count Hertling proceeded to dwell upon Germany's need of the "open air for expansion," especially economically, which was quite compatible with Germany's point of view as regards Belgium. But how that point of view could be established in detail depended upon future negotiations, regarding which he was unable to give a binding declaration.

GERMANY'S LOST TERRITORIES IN PACIFIC AND AFRICA.

LONDON, July 15th.

The *Morning Post* understands that the peace terms, upon which, according to Mr. Lloyd George, "the Imperial War Cabinet are pretty well agreed," will certainly include the determination to refuse to return German territories in the Pacific and in Africa.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING GIFTS.

DONATION TO INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND.

LONDON, July 15th.

The India Office announces that Their Majesties have directed that the silver wedding gift of £2,000 from Sir Sassoon David be handed over to the Indian Soldiers' Fund to be devoted to the welfare of Indian war-prisoners.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 16th.

The silver market is steady.

THE GATE OF LIFE.

"Under the orders of your devoted officers in the coming battle you will advance or fall where you stand facing the enemy.

"To these who fall, I say: 'You will not die, but step into immortality. Your mothers will not lament your fate, but will be proud to have borne such sons.

"Your names will be revered for ever and ever by your grateful country, and God will take you unto Himself." Lieutenant-General Sir A. W. Currie in an order of the day for March 27th to the Canadians before the battle.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

SENATE OPENED.

The Senate was opened on the 17th inst.

INTERNMENT OF GERMANS.

The Peking Government has decided to intern all the Germans in China on Chow-shan Island.

LUNG DESIRES TO RAISE LOANS.

General Lung Chi-kwong has again requested the Premier to allow him to arrange certain loans so that he may recapture Kwangtung within one month.

CONTRABAND IN A NEW FORM.

WHY A CARGO FAILED TO REACH GERMANY.

[BY JOHN S. MARGERISON.]

The great armed liner with the White Ensign at her stern closed at full speed upon the sailing vessel flying the Danish Ensign. Upon the latter's steep sides were emblazoned the vermilion and white vainly designed to prevent predatory U-boats paying her too pressing attention, and from her fore and mainmast heads strips of bunting flaunted in the breeze.

The liner steamed well within range and trained all her battery of most effective guns upon the "neutral," in token of things that might happen were the sailing vessel inclined to disregard the summons to heave-to proclaimed by that strip of blood-red bunting which suddenly broke out on the British ship's masthead. But the "neutral" stopped obediently, and lay, with her mainyard aback, awaiting further developments.

AN INNOCENT CAPTAIN.

A cutter dropped from the liner's davits to the glassy sea, and, pulled by sixteen sturdy seamen, each armed to the teeth, like comic opera brigands, with hefty cutlasses and formidably sized revolvers, rapidly covered the intervening distance. The sailing ship very politely let down an accommodation ladder, up which the bronzed lieutenant in command of the boarding party might comfortably climb, and her captain, sheaves of papers in hands, stood prepared both to receive this representative of Britain's sea forces and to prove beyond question the "cleanliness" of this ship. Cargo he had none—he was in ballast, making for his home port—at least, that is what he told the lieutenant.

But that lieutenant had heard tales—and seen with his own eyes—about ships that were other than they seemed, and, in consequence, he possessed little faith in human nature, and placed scant reliance upon any "neutral's" word. So, "just to make sure, you know," he searched the ship. He found nothing—the sand ballast concealed no oilfield, the masts weren't stuffed with contraband metals, the bulkheads were honestly single. None of the crew had a private collection of rubber, and everything seemed fair and aboveboard. But still the ship didn't "smell clean."

CAUGHT!

Baffled, the lieutenant descended the side to his cutter thinking deeply. On the bottom rung he stopped and looked steadily into the water where it lapped the sailor's hull. Then he beckoned ten of his boat's crew, reascended the ladder, and dropped his hand on the skipper's shoulder.

"I'm afraid you'll have to admit the game's up," he said slowly. "I've had a bit of experience in sailing ships in my time—sailing ships of all sizes and kinds—but up to now I've never come across one that required sheet copper, five inches thick, to prevent the sea eating into her wooden hull. Signalman, tell the liner to send over a prize crew—we've got a find."

And, a few months later, that copper went where it was originally consigned—to the Huns, but it went as driving bands for British shells and as parts of fuses whereby those shells were exploded to scatter death among the ranks of those who made the risk to "neutrals" of running contraband worth while.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

COLTURA *v.* KULTUR.

Under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Crewe, the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom gave a dinner recently at Prince's Hotel, Permyn-street, W., in honour of the Italian Universities Special Mission now visiting this country.

In proposing the toast of the evening, "Italy," Lord Crewe said that among all the deplorable events in the war he did not know any more painful than the fact that the intellectual life of Germany had become imbued to a degree which would have seemed inconceivable to us a few years ago with the miserable poison of military domination and military excess. (Hear, hear.) A barrier had been erected between the intellects of Germany had those of Italy and England for many generations to come. (Cheers.) It was for us, Italy and Great Britain, with France and America, to hold aloft the torch of freedom in a dark world, and to hand it on to that younger generation performing such splendid feats of courage, loyalty, and endurance on land and sea, and in the sky.

The Italian Ambassador, in responding, said the alliance which bound together the two countries was only the natural and legitimate consequence of the old-standing friendship which had united the two countries for so many years. The professors of England and Italy followed the ideal of real coltura, which had nothing to do with the dreadful word Kultur, of which we had seen the dreadful consequences. (Cheers.)

U-BOAT CRUISER.

THE NEWEST PIRACY.

One of our Atlantic escort submarines on return to her base reports that on May 11th, in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent, whilst proceeding to meet a convoy, she sighted and sank a German submarine of the so-called cruiser type. A heavy sea was running at the time, and there were no survivors. In view of this being the first cruiser submarine to be destroyed, it has been decided to depart from the usual rule of not announcing the destruction of individual enemy submarines.

From information which has reached me from a reliable source, it is possible to reconstitute the scene to which the Admiralty's *communiqué* refers in brief terms (writes Mr. Archibald Hurd.). The German submarine was travelling in an awash condition on one of the great trade routes looking for merchant ships. There was no vessel in sight, man-of-war or merchantman, and the deck hands, unconscious of any other peril, were fighting the heavy sea which was running. A British submarine, which had been despatched from this country to assist in escorting a group of merchant ships, was cruising submerged, with only her periscope showing, when the enemy craft was observed. Preparations were made for getting into a suitable position for attack so as to make destruction certain. When the enemy craft, presenting a good target, was in line of fire a torpedo was discharged, dealing a mortal blow. A tremendous explosion occurred, and the career of the German submarine cruiser had come to a dramatic end. One torpedo; one submarine cruiser—a good investment.

SUBMARINE *v.* SUBMARINE.

The action occurred in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent, over 2,000 nautical miles from Plymouth. The promontory forms the south-western portion of Portugal. It is a happy augury that the first submarine cruiser should have been sunk on this latitude, for Cape St. Vincent is associated in our naval annals with victory; Rodney, St. Vincent, and Napier achieved victories off this promontory, between 1780 and 1833. In neutral countries it has been assumed that only the Germans build submarines which are capable of operating far out into the Atlantic. Conclusive evidence is now supplied that we also possess submarines which cruise far afield, remaining at sea for many days on end without refuelling or revictualling. It is, indeed, no secret to the Germans that soon after the outbreak of war a great number of large submarines were laid down in this country. It is also no secret to them that for many months past many of these submersible craft have been used in submarine hunting.

Four or five years ago it was claimed in some quarters that submarine could not fight submarine, and later on the Germans adopted that theory only too readily, as events have shown. They were wrong. British submarines have, in fact, been employed in this way with great success, and they have also proved useful in convoy work. Invisibility confers upon them advantages which are not possessed by destroyers or other surface craft. The knowledge that the periscopes of British submarines may be watching them whenever they come to the surface, travelling awash, has contributed to unnerve the officers and men of German submarines, who realise that at any moment they may be attacked and sunk without warning. Some day the story of the success which has attended these operations by British craft will be told, and will constitute a romantic chapter in the naval war. Some light is shed on the radius of action of these British boats by to-day's announcement. The British submarine which has won enduring renown was proceeding far out into the Atlantic to meet a convoy when she came across the German submarine cruiser on May 11th. The British vessel sank the enemy ship, and then proceeded on the mission for which she had been despatched. It was only several days later, when she had brought her convoy into port, that details were recieved of her success.

A GERMAN BLUNDER.

The sinking of this submarine cruiser will be a serious blow to the German Naval Staff. They had placed great hopes in these vessels, believing them to be practically invulnerable. Their development forms an interesting story of another hasty blunder by the German Naval Staff, which has been held up to our admiration, whereas, in fact, it has been making one mistake after another ever since the war began. The sequence of events may be recalled. On August 25th, 1916, the so-called merchant cruiser submarine *Deutschland* returned to the Weser after her voyage to America, having travelled 8,500 nautical miles. Shortly afterwards it was determined to resort to sinking merchant ships without warning. During April and May a great volume of tonnage was destroyed. But then the tide began to turn, and it was apparent that the British Navy was dealing with the menace effectually; although the number of submarines increased the destruction of merchant tonnage declined. The Germans jumped to the conclusion that what they needed was a type of submarine which could operate far out at sea. It then occurred to them that they could combine in one hull the advantages of cruiser and a submarine, the former with great radius of action, and the latter with the power of submergence.

Thus it came about that, with little thought of the disadvantages of the new policy, the construction was begun of many submarine cruisers. It was determined to sacrifice numbers to size. If the Germans had given the matter more thought, they might have been led to pause. Increased size is accompanied by disadvantages—first, too large a turning circle; secondly, slower submersion; thirdly, greater difficulties while submerged; fourthly, too great a draught of water, barring such ships from using shallow water when in an awash condition, and preventing them from submerging in shallow water; and fifthly,

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLEA.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at the annual meeting of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, dealt at length with the Irish question, and made an urgent appeal to all responsible people to possess themselves in patience until the Government measure for Home Rule becomes known, and to keep an open mind for its consideration.

Mr. Chamberlain said:—I am convinced that the Irish question no longer stands as an isolated problem. The Irish question, as we know it, is a question of establishing a Legislature in Ireland to deal with purely Irish affairs. Do you think that it is possible—I speak to you now not as Irishwomen, if there be any Irishwomen among you, but to Englishwomen, Scotswomen, and Welshwomen—confronted, as we are, by an overwhelming rush of problems, many of them requiring to be dealt with from day to day for the immediate purposes of the war, another chapter of them dealing with the intermediate period after completion of peace before the world returns to normal conditions, which will have its own problems and difficulties, and yet a third, which deals with the normal period which will ensue thereafter—do you think it is possible for one Parliament to deal with all these questions for the whole of the United Kingdom, or even for Great Britain without Ireland, and at the same time to discharge its functions as the mother of all the Parliaments throughout the British Empire—the one real Imperial authority in the whole of this vast collection of States and Dependencies?

This is no longer an Irish problem only. Though it is first and foremost an Irish problem, it is an English, Welsh, and Scottish problem. Above all it is an Imperial problem. You must set those Houses at Westminster free for the great Imperial problems which will press upon us with an urgency and importance they have never yet had. You must devolve upon Assemblies somehow to be created a part of the burden that we have to discharge, and in so doing may you not find that you have given a latitude for fruitful and beneficent experiment according to the idiosyncrasies, the needs and necessities of the component parts of the United Kingdom, to which free play could not be given so long as one body should have to legislate for them all? (Cheers.)

DEMOCRACY AND ITS OUTLOOK.

Viscount Haldane, addressing a meeting of the Swindon Branch of the Workers' Educational Association on "Democracy and its Outlook," said we were now well organised for war, but were we as well organised for peace problems after the war? Democracy had now got its great chance. Was it quite prepared? He thought not. What was it Labour most needed for its guidance? On that pointed he adopted the programme of the executive of the Labour party presented at the Nottingham Conference, which laid it down that democrary needed science. He was not the most popular person in the country at the present moment. (Laughter.) He had been accused of many things in connection with the Army, and there were actually people who thought he gave his country away to Germany. The facts disproved the former, and those who made the lattter suggestion should read the latest revelations of Prine Lichnowsky. "I did the utmost in my power," said Lord Haldane, "to preserve the peac of the world, and I am proud of it now."

the presentation to attack of a great target. For instance, the *Deutschland*, according to her captain, Commander Paul König, was of "nearly 2,000 tons," giving her a length of about 250ft. and a beam of 30ft. But the Germans were in a condition when they were prompted to grasp at any expedient, if only they could justify the boastful prophecies which had been made when piracy was inaugurated. So they laid down a number of submarine cruisers, arming them with 5.9in. guns, and piercing their hulls for more torpedo tubes than a submarine had ever before mounted.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE U-BOATS.

Probably the German Naval Staff will conceal this disaster, pleading that they have no evidence beyond that supplied by the British Admiralty, and the British Admiralty is not to be believed. But, whatever course they may take, this submarine will not return, and about seventy officers and men will be missing from German homes, having paid the penalty of piracy. Sooner or later the news will leak out. For some weeks past the destruction of German submarines of various types has been proceeding at a most satisfactory rate. Every vessel destroyed represents an irreparable loss to Germany of much labour, of a great deal of scarce material, and, above all, of a trained crew. The death-roll of the German submarine service is steadily mounting up. When, month by month, hundreds of men put out to sea in these frail craft and do not return to their homes an impression must be formed on the public mind throughout Germany.

The cruiser submarine was the last hope, and now one of this type, representing many months of skilled labour, and manned by the most expert seamen who could be obtained, has been destroyed. The event is a good augury for us, and it will impresse the Germans, when it comes to their knowledge, as possibly nothing else could do. These submarine cruisers raise new problems, and may do considerable damage to our merchant shipping before they are driven off the seas, but one point may be stressed—the greater the number of such craft, the fewer the total number of submarines the Navy will have to combat.

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CARE OF THE DISABLED.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TRIBUTE.

Inaugurated by a visit of the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, and opened by the Duke of Connaught, the second Inter-Allied Conference and Exhibition relating to, and illustrative of, work which has been done among the Allies for the after-care of disabled sailors and soldiers, was concluded at the Central Hall recently, when the Duke of Connaught was again present, and emphasised his deep interest in the laudable object aimed at.

The Duke of Connaught, speaking in French, said: All that we have seen and all that we have heard will be equally placed to the common stock for the benefit of the disabled man. Of course, absolute unity of practice in countries with different traditions and different characteristics cannot be expected, but we should all try to standardise the main principles of the treatment of the discharged disabled man.

A great note which this conference strikes is that though a pension, which is, after all, only a money compensation for a definite physical hurt, is necessary, and should be on a liberal basis, this is, however, only part, and by no means the principal part, of the State's duty to the disabled man. To rehabilitate him and to give him the chance of again being a useful and happy member of society, to make him again as physically fit as possible, and to enable him to go back to his old trade or teach him a new one suited to his condition—this is the great aim we all have. The idea is new, and it is really the product of this terrible war, but it is one of its best productions. The old days of neglect of the hero of the battlefield are past, never to return. Among our Allies and Dominions there is a *solidarité morale* on this question. We stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight for justice, liberty, and right, and we stand equally together in the endeavours to repair and to rebuild those who have suffered in this mighty conflict. In closing this conference for 1918 I do so with the full hope and conviction that it will reopen in the next year in some other Allied capital, and in wishing you God-speed in your good work I will not say good-bye but *au revoir*. (Cheers.)

THE ALLIANCE.

M. Metin, formerly French Minister of Labour, in expressing the gratitude of the French delegates for the hospitality extended them, said France was not lagging in the endeavour to do everything possible for the disabled, and he hoped when the next conference was had that France would be in a position to exhibit new achievements. France had not forgotten her share in the mutual affirmation on the part of the Allies. She had confidence in the Allied cause and faith in the final victory. (Cheers.)

Lieut-General Melis (Belgium), Colonel Subotitch (Serbia), and Professor Ernico Burci (Italy), and the Hon. J. S. McLennan (Canada), spoke in similar terms.

Surgeon-Major Antonio de Costo Ferreiro, representing the Portuguese delegates, in expressing gratitude for the success of the conference, concluded: "God bless this hospitable land; long live the Allies; long live the cause of justice and right; long live the liberty of peoples; long live international law; and long live progress. England for ever." (Cheers.)

Mr. Jefferson Caffrey (United States) said there were two questions in which they were interested—(1) winning the war; and (2) repairing as much as we could the havoc wrought by the war. Americans had had as yet no real experience in tending to the men injured in the great struggle. But they wanted to learn because in this connection they wanted, if possible, to begin on the right lines. They had come there to learn, and he thought that during the week they had learned a great deal. He trusted they would profit from that learning. Therefore they had much for which to thank their British hosts and their colleagues of the Allied countries.

M. Gennadius (the Minister for Greece) said his country had joined in the war quite recently, but from the outset her heart and soul had been at one with the cause of civilisation and liberty, championed by the Allies. He desired to say how greatly his admiration had been aroused by that exhibition and conference, organised so rapidly and so effectually. It was a fresh instance of the inexhaustible resources, intellectual, moral, and material, which this great country was contributing towards the present gigantic effort—the advance of liberty and the civilisation of the world. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Connaught, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, believed the exhibition and the conference would produce splendid results for the poor wounded men of the Allied countries. Everyone recognised the magnificent services they had rendered to their respective countries and to the civilisation and humanity of the world. We would like to show by our acts the desire that existed in the heart of every one of us that in their unfortunate wounded state they should suffer as little as possible, and that afterwards, when they returned to civil life, they should be fitted for employment. He felt convinced that that splendid exhibition—in connection with which he so much admired the Italian and French sections—would be to stimulate an interest throughout the Allied countries in our poor wounded soldiers. (Cheers.)

ENEMY ALIENS DEPORTED FROM IRELAND.

Recently about 450 Austrian and German civilians who had been interned at Old-castle, co. Meath, since the beginning of the war were conveyed to Dublin and shipped thence for interment elsewhere. At the quays they were the subject of a remarkable demonstration (writes the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent). Crowds of their women folk assembled to see them off. These waved Sinn Fein and other flags and cheered, while a crowd of Sinn Feiners on the opposite side of the river sang the soldiers' song and cheered the departing aliens. The gathering of men was a large one. Once aboard the ship, the Austrians and Germans produced musical instruments, and their band played lustily as the steamer moved away amid the cheers of the sympathisers on both sides of the river.

TO THE BATTLE!

THE VOYAGE OVER.

The draft "fell in" at dusk in the great shed on the quay. There were little groups of men from almost every regiment of the forces hurriedly called together from distant camps in England to throw in their weight against the German flood. They had sung as they marched through the seaport town, but when the dock gates clanged behind them they had entered a new life, the grim seriousness of which was only just making itself felt.

Marshalled there in the shed they stood silently while the rolls were called and the "parade states" checked before the Embarkation Staff Officer. Then they filed out past the shipping to where lay the long, grey 20-knotter ready for the crossing.

A solemn business, this embarkation. Tired after many hours in the train, the men had no sooner thrown off their equipment and adjusted their cumbersome lifebelts than they wrapped their great-coats about them and made ready for the night. The old hands—many of them returning after three or four wounds—found the warm, snug corners and were soon asleep. But for many it was their sea trip; and as the boat slipped quietly down the channel to the sea they watched intently the many strange sights around them.

The conducting officers of the draft gathered together in the saloon, and the senior officer was appointed O.C. Troopship. He selected an adjutant and divided the remainder into watches. The rules and regulations of a night crossing were then read and explained.

On deck all was in darkness. The vibration of the decks and the slapping of the lanyards against the mast showed that the trooper had picked up her naval convoy and was "hitting it out" full speed for the French coast. Gathered in the stern a few men stood silently watching the dim outline of the coast with its headland light gradually fade. In a few minutes the light too had been swallowed by the blackness.

* * * * *

Plunging into every sea alongside was a long, low destroyer, which every now and then flicked a message from its bridge to some unseen ship. There was another destroyer, its presence indicated only by the broad trail of foam lashed up by its racing propellers. They gave a sense of security, these boats. When, as the night deepened, they disappeared from time to time, the deck guards, strange to the mysteries of the sea, would whisper among themselves, speculating as to the mission which had called them away. But they always returned, ready at the scent of danger to burst into a tornado of death-dealing fire.

Picking his way carefully among the sleeping forms the officer of the watch made his rounds from deck to deck. There was a sharp reprimand for the owner of a glowing cigarette. A man was roused for sleeping too comfortably without his lifebelt. A party dividing up the next day's rations was making too much noise. Someone had so far forgotten the discipline of the ship as to climb on the gun-platform and discuss the working of the chaser gun with its watchful naval crew.

The night was at its blackest when a light flicked right ahead. A sudden blast from the siren brought every man to his feet. The men clung to railings, stanchions, and ventilators to save themselves from falling as the ship heeled over in answer to a hard-ported helm. A moment of tense excitement and the danger was past. A great wall of dripping rust towering above the trooper's decks loomed up out of the night. There was an exchange of deep-throated shouts from bridge to bridge. An officer roared, "Stand fast, men!". Then the tramp was swallowed up in the blackness as suddenly as it had appeared.

An hour later, the troopship was sheltering behind a friendly breakwater, and at dawn the draft was disembarked.

—W.F.L.

ORANGE PEEL.

The Colonel stopped and glared around,
Then, pointing sternly to the ground,
"What does this mean?" demanded he,
"A piece of orange peel I see."

The Major called the Captain then,
And said, "By Gad! You're fault again,
I really can't think what you mean
By letting all this filth be seen."

The Captain frowned, but took the snub,
And, calling up the Junior Sub,
Observed, "Look here at all this mess,
It's fit for pigs, sir, nothing less."

The Junior Sub blushed crimson red,
Then, to the Sergeant-Major said,
"I'm quite fed up—an' all that rot.
I mean to say—a pigsty—what!"

The Sergeant-Major, filled with rage,
Attacked the Sergeants at this stage.
"Brimstone and thunder—strike me pink!
You'll win the war! Yes, I don't think!"

The Sergeants, starting in to cuss,
Approached the Orderly Corporal thus:
"You lazy, lumbrin'" boss-eyed lout!
Who chucked this blankety fruit about?"

The Orderly-Corporal turned his eye
On Private Atkins passing by,
"Look 'ere, you blob-nosed, pink-eyed sweep,
Just shift this festerin' rubbish 'eap."

And Thomas Atkins smiled a smile,
And set to work in soldier's style.
"They talk a ruddy lot," quoth he,
"But who does all the work?—Why, me!"

—J. MILTON HAYES, M.C. (in 55th Div. Mag.).

A LETTER TO VISCOUNT GREY.

[BY A. G. GARDINER.]

[Mr. Gardiner, the editor of the London *Daily News*, published the following article fully a month before Viscount Grey's new proposals on the League of Nations were announced.]

In venturing, dear Lord Grey, to address you publicly I do so for reasons which I hope will command your respect and attention. It was confidence in you and Mr. Asquith that carried this nation with practical unanimity into the war at a time when the events that led to it were still too obscure for popular judgment. There were plenty of elements in the country that needed no stimulus, to whom war was a thing desirable in itself and this war the realisation of a long-cherished dream. But you carried with you those who believed war to be a dreadful and a hateful thing, only to be accepted when the moral case was indisputable and when the most sacred things of human life were in deadly peril. Those had had their disagreements with your policy in the past, but they trusted your fundamental wisdom and purity of motive and knew that in summoning the nation to this ordeal you were not gambling light-heartedly with fortune, but were obeying imperative commands no alternation to which was left. That trust has never weakened. No record that has come to light has changed the conviction that you were right and that no other path that we could have walked with honour lay before us. The Lichnowsky memorandum has revealed to the world the heroic efforts you made to avert the tragedy, and has given you an authority, not only in the Allied, but also in enemy countries, that belongs to no one else in Europe.

WHAT DO WE SEEK?

And it is because of this that I address you. Nearly four years have passed since the journey began. For anything that we can see, it may continue four years longer. I met the other day a flying officer who had escaped from Germany, where he had been imprisoned for nearly three years. He had been in ten camps in Germany. In many of them he had had much freedom of movement, and as the result of his experience he ridiculed the idea that Germany could be starved into surrender. That was not possible, he said, but he was sure we could beat her militarily, not in one year, nor in two, probably in three. His opinion on either point may be good or bad. I only mention it to illustrate how obscure the future is to all of us. It is because the future is so obscure that our minds should be clear as to the end we seek. And it is because your mind is clear and you have an unrivalled power to clarify the mind of Europe that I write this letter.

What is the pearl of price that the world in its blind agony is seeking? What is the single aspiration that is common to every heart in every land? It is the simple desire to live—to enjoy the few years we have on this planet in peace and security. Burns penetrated to the ultimate purpose of all government when he said:—

To make a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife;
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life.

This is the greatest common denominator of the world. This is the ground to which all our politics converge, the ground on which we all meet—even those who love war for its own sake, for even they only conceive of war as a means of establishing peace of some sort. And the shadow that darkens the world to-day and has darkened it for nearly four years is the discovery that the basis on which human society has rested is no longer habitable—makes this modest, but unalterable ideal of mankind impossible. We have lived on a volcano. The volcano has become active and humanity is deluged with its molten lava. The eruption will cease in due time, but the volcano will remain and will function again, and every eruption will be more terrible than the last. Human society has got to leave the slopes of the volcano or perish.

WAR BASIS.

In other words, we have discovered that a world organised for war is a world that is henceforth unthinkable. We have flattered ourselves in the past with the organisation for war, that with the process of time, and the modern developments of social, economic and intellectal intercourse the tide of liberalism would eat away the base of the war god and quietly submerge the earth by an inevitable law. That illusion has gone. Liberalism and militarism, force and freedom can no longer co-exist. One idea or the other must possess the earth. If militarism prevails anywhere it will prevail everywhere. If liberalism is to survive anywhere it must survive everywhere. And the issue of this war is not whether this bit of territory shall go to this country or that, but whether the future of the world is to rest on a peace basis or a war basis—whether human society is going to rebuild its dwelling over the volcano or away from the volcano.

If these are the alternatives we must face the consequences. If militarism is to survive do not let us suppose that it will survive on the old scale. If it survives all the activities of the earth will be absorbed by it. Every industry in every land will be controlled and conducted with a view to its service; every railway will be built for it; every ship designed for it; every life consecrated to it. It will govern the school, the home, the church, our literature, our science, our art. Citizenship as we have understood it will be dead. We shall live in armour. The hoary lie, "Si vis pacem, para bellum," will deceive us no longer. We shall know that to organise for war is to will war. And we shall know too that when war comes it will spare nothing, that it will be waged not with armies but with nations, that it will raze cities and blot out the civil populations, that all the achievements of science will turn into devils of blind destruction. That is the future if militarism survives. There is no escape from it, and I repeat that such a future is unthinkable.

OR PEACE BASIS?

The alternative is the organisation of the world for peace. We cannot accept this idea half-heartedly. We must accept it wholly with all its consequences to ourselves, or reject it wholly. It rests upon the acceptance of the fact that *war is a crime*; that the first duty of civilised society is to organise itself against the perpetration of that crime; that to prepare for it is a criminal conspiracy against mankind to be punished by political ostracism and economic strangulation; that competitive force, with all its concomitants of secret diplomacy, secret treaties, armament rings, must be outlawed, and that the only exercise of force in international affairs must be committed to a collective instrument for the maintenance of the common peace of the world. We must disarm with the rest, on sea as well as on shore. It will help us to face this necessity if we remember that the submarine and the conquest of the air have revolutionised all the conditions of war; that in a military sense we are no longer an island; that in a military sense geographical boundaries have ceased to exist; that the axioms of war have been scrapped and that the future of war is as incalculable to us as to any nation.

MORAL BANKRUPTCY.

I do not address all this to you because you are not aware of the choice that is before the world. I address you because I believe you see that choice more deeply, more intensely than any statesman in Europe, and because the capital sin in the conduct of the war by the Allies has been the failure to present the moral issue to the world, to our own people, the neutral peoples and to the enemy peoples. We have a sublime cause, but our statesmanship has betrayed it down to the level of the enemy. Alone among official Allied spokesmen, President Wilson has kept the only war aim that matters, the abolition of the institution of war and the emancipation of humanity from its thraldom, steadily, unfalteringly in view. For the rest, we look in vain for vision or leadership or even understanding. There is no attempt to impress the mind of Europe with the conviction that we are fighting for a new world order, and we have the spectacle of the French Premier scoffing at the idea of the League of Nations which America has come into the war to establish and of British Ministers damning it with lofty patronage which is rather worse than downright opposition. The battle cries that are raised have the accents of the prize-ring or a dog fight, and the expenditure on war aims propaganda has been worse than wasted because we have no war aims to propagate.

This bankruptcy of moral purpose is reflected in the fatal policies pursued. The Emperor Karl's peace proposal was turned down not because our war aims were concerned with high things, but because they were concerned with low things. And the same eagerness about territorial questions and the same indifference to the enduring interests of mankind which brought that episode to nought led to the failure of Kerensky's despairing appeals to the Allies to state their war-aims in terms which excluded Imperialism and conquest and which would enable him to preserve his hold on the revolutionary movement. Austria was driven back upon Germany and Russia was allowed to fall like ripe fruit to the same hand. Nor is this all. The democratic movements against the military despotism in the enemy countries have been chilled and sterilised by the Allies' lack of response to the emotions of freedom.

THE NEW MOTIVE.

If the war is to be redeemed from this tragedy of errors and of low purposes, and if the peace that is to be won is to offer the world any hope for the future, Europe must find a voice which will echo that of President Wilson on the other side of the Atlantic, and lift our cause to the height of the great argument. The nations are perishing for lack of moral leadership, and in the general despair the thoughts of men are turning to you for inspiration. You cannot, however much you may desire it, long remain a spectator of this unspeakable tragedy. In office or out of office it is for you, with the authority of your past and of your character, and with your unrivalled access to the minds of men in all countries, finally secured by the testimony of Prince Lichnowsky to your disinterested aims—it is for you to give a new motive to the tragedy and a lead out of the darkness to the ravaged Europe. I know that the minor critics will talk of the secret treaties to which your hand was set. But these things do not, I am confident, represent your deepest convictions about the future. They belonged to the old dispensation in which you like the rest were entangled. But you have the vision of the new dispensation, the intense conviction that no other remedy will heal the wounds of the world. And it will be your task to lead men into the path of enduring peace with the same high purpose with which nearly four years ago, with infinite sorrow but with stern resolve, you led this nation into the path of war.

"SINK WITHOUT A TRACE."

SWEDISH MINISTER CENSURED.

The Swedish Constitutional Committee which revises the procedure of the Council of Ministers has drawn up a report, reflecting upon the conduct of the late Ministers for Foreign Affairs with reference to the secret communications that were allowed to pass, through the Swedish Foreign Office, between Count Luxburg, the German Minister to the Argentine, and his Government. (It will be remembered that in this Luxburg correspondence occurred the now famous injunction that Argentino vessels should be *Spurlos Versenkt*.) The Committee's criticism is in the first case directed against the actual transmission of the telegrams. The Committee did not consider it its duty to judge if the transmission of the messages was permissible or not from the point of view of international law, but it considers that it should be strongly criticised.

An examination of the documents in the case has revealed the fact that the department was not aware of the contents of the telegrams, which were transmitted without any possibility of control.

The Committee is further astonished at the fact that the transmission of the telegrams should have been begun and continued without careful consideration of international law and diplomatic custom.

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'POOR about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES	
		tons		
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	‡ KAWACHI MARU	...13,500...MON.	22nd July,	11 A.M.
	‡ INABA MARU	...12,600...SAT.	17th Aug.	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	† AKI MARU	...12,500...SAT.	20th July	11 A.M.
	† TANGO MARU	...13,500...SAT.	17th Aug.	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE				
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN				
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY			For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL				
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...				
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON				

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU FRI., 19th July, at 11 A.M.
‡ † SUWA MARU WED., 14th Aug, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 252 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000 ...	TUES., 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000 ...	THURS., 29th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500 ...	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 ...	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

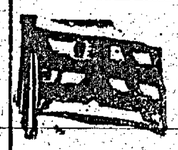
Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
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Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—
MARSEILLES LINE— } Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" MONDAY, 22nd July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" SUNDAY, 21st July, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" THURSDAY, 18th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th.
"CHINA" August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943.
Prince's Buildings.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada		Wednesday, 17th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Honolulu		Wednesday, 17th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters ... 10.30 A M
Shanghai and North China		Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta ...		Wednesday, 17th, 2.00 P M
Saigon		Wednesday, 17th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao ...		Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong		Thursday, 18th, 9.00 A M
Haiphong, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia ...		Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 18th, 4.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C. ...		Friday, 19th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters ... 9.30 A M
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island...		Friday, 19th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin		Friday, 19th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...		Friday, 19th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands		Friday, 19th, 1.00 P M
Haiphong		Friday, 19th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung		Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China		Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 23rd, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 23rd, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin		Tuesday, 23rd, Registration... 1.45 P M, Letters ... 2.30 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin, Shenngahn', Antau, Ping Shan and Santin... Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.00 P.M	—
	4.30 P.M	—
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	1.30 P.M.	—
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(*Chinese Daily Press*).

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COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	July 6th.
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/3⅞
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/4⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/5⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/5⅛
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	453½
Credits, at 4 months' sight. ...	468
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	78⅜
Credits at 60 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	149
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ...	159
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	142½
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	151
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1⅛% p m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1⅛ p m
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ...	46⅝
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...	$ 5.95 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$46.20
BAR SILVER per oz	48 13/16 d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 " ...	$0.02	"
Canton 20 " ...	$4.30	Discount
Canton 10 " ...	$0.00	"

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE, Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 431 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. REINSCH.

Its description of Chinese Social conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home.

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Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.



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Telegraphic Address "BROSSARD."

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Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

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BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP ,, ... ,, 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, *i.e.*, Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors — André Berthelot
General Manager — A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Saigon, Tientsin, Haiphong, Hongkong, Yunnanfu

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1918 [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May 1917 [1

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
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HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 3½ ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ,, ... 350,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kuta Bhara, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, KualaLampur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ,, 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ,, 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
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FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI-KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
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The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.

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N. YANAGITA, (Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 8, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [599

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

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CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on general accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914 116 9

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